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Inter-Arab Affairs

'Arafat, Al-Asad Meet, Discuss Gulf Crisis

NC1108175090 Paris AFP in English 1732 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Tunis, Aug 11 (AFP)—Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Cairo on Saturday to discuss the Gulf crisis, the Palestinian news agency WAFA reported here.

The two men had participated Friday in the emergency Arab summit in Cairo called by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to discuss the crisis provoked by Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait.

According to WAFA, the meeting Saturday between Mr. 'Arafat and Mr. al-Asad lasted about one hour and dealt with "the explosive situation in the Arab region and the threats to Arab national security."

The two men, who have not enjoyed warm relations since Mr. 'Arafat left Syria in 1983, agreed to "remain in contact and continue their discussions" on the Gulf crisis, WAFA said.

Also present at the meeting were Salah Khalaf and Hani Al-Hasan, members of the PLO's central committee, and Syrian Vice-President Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

The last time Mr. 'Arafat and Mr. al-Asad met was in April 1988, at the funeral in Damascus of the PLO leader's deputy Abu-Jihad [Khalil Ibrahim al-Wazir]. The meeting failed to improve the cool relations between the PLO and Syria.

Mr. 'Arafat has met the Syrian foreign minister twice this year at Arab League meetings.

Foreign Ministers Study Draft Resolution

NC1008131090 Cairo MENA in English 1255 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, Aug 10 (MENA)—Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, held a meeting today with the foreign ministers of Morocco, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Jordan, Algeria, and Sudan who are here to attend the emergency Arab summit. The meeting was also attended by the Libyan official Ahmad Qadhdhaf-al-Damm. The foreign ministers of Kuwait and Bahrain also joined the meeting.

Arab diplomatic sources said that the foreign ministers were studying a draft resolution to be submitted to the Arab summit by the Gulf countries, Egypt, Syria and Somalia. Arab diplomatic sources described the meeting as an informal one for the Arab League Council.

MENA Reports Arab Summit Resolution 10 Aug

NC1008201690 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1925 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA)—The extraordinary Arab summit conference which ended in Cairo this evening issued the following resolution:

Resolution issued by the Arab summit on 19 Muharram, Hegira, corresponding to 10 August 1990:

After taking cognizance of the resolution adopted by the Arab League Council which convened in an extraordinary session on 2 and 3 August 1990; after perusing the statement issued by the 19th conference of the Islamic states in Cairo on 2 August 1990; proceeding from the provisions of the Arab League Charter and the joint defense and economic cooperation treaty among the Arab League states; proceeding from the UN Charter, especially Clause 4 of Articles 25 and 51; realizing the grave historic responsibility that is dictated by the difficult circumstances resulting from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and its serious repercussions on the Arab homeland, Arab national security, and the Arab nation's sublime interest, the extraordinary Arab summit that convened in Cairo on 19 Muharram, Hegira, corresponding to 10 August 1990, decided the following:

1. To confirm the Arab League Council resolution issued on 3 August 1990 and the Islamic Conference Organization statement issued on 4 August 1990.

2. To confirm commitment to UN Security Council Resolutions 660 of 2 August 1990, 661 of 6 August 1990, and 662 of 8 August 1990 which express international legitimacy.•

3. To denounce the Iraqi aggression against the fraternal state of Kuwait; not to recognize Iraq's decision to annex Kuwait or any other consequences resulting from the Iraqi forces' invasion of Kuwaiti territory; and to call on Iraq to withdraw its forces from Kuwait immediately and return them to the positions they were in on 1 August 1990. 4. To confirm Kuwait's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity on the grounds that it is a member state of the Arab League and the United Nations, to emphasize the restoration of the legitimate system of government that existed in Kuwait before the Iraqi invasion, and to support it in all the measures it takes to liberate its territory and establish its sovereignty.

5. To denounce the Iraqi threats to the Arab Gulf states and Iraq's concentration of its Armed Forces on the borders of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to emphasize complete Arab solidarity with Saudi Arabia and the other Arab Gulf states, to support the measures the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the other Arab Gulf states take in implementation of the right of legitimate defense in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the joint defense and economic cooperation treaty among the Arab League states, Article 51 of the UN Charter, and UN Security Council Resolution 661 of 6 August 1990. These measures will ceasse immediately upon the Iraqi

forces' complete withdrawal from Kuwait and the restoration of the Kuwaiti legitimate authority.

6. To comply with the request of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the other Arab Gulf states to dispatch Arab forces to support their Armed Forces in the defense of their territories and territorial integrity against any foreign aggression.

7. The emergency Arab summit shall authorize the Arab Leauge secretary general to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to present a report on this to the Arab League Council within 15 days so that it may take what measures it deems fit in this regard.

The resolution was read by Ambassador 'Amr Musa, Egypt's UN representative, at a news conference held at the conference center in Nasr City in Cairo this evening.

Abstentions, Reservations

NC1008211090 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2007 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA)—The emergency Arab summit conference approved the resolution concerning the Iraq-Kuwait crisis by a majority of 12 votes. Two states abstained and three others expressed reservations.

Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, the Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain, Syria, Morocco, Somalia, Lebanon, and Djibouti approved the resolution.

Algeria and Yemen abstained while Libya, Iraq, and Palestine did not approve the resolution. Jordan, Sudan, and Mauritania expressed reservations. Tunisia did not attend.

At a news conference following the conclusion of the Arab summit, Egyptian UN Representative 'Amr Musa said that there were other proposals, such as sending a committee of heads of state to Baghdad, that was supported by only one or two states.

'Amr Musa explained that the reservations and abstentions were not meant to reject the resolution but came about because the resolution was the only one the conference chairman put to the vote.

Mubarak Opens Arab Summit, Gives Speech

NC1008115090 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0929 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Speech by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to the emergency Arab summit at the Cairo International Conference Center in Nasr City, Cairo—live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: We open this extraordinary summit that is being held to consider the grave developments taking place in the Arab world, to contain the current crisis which threatens the peace and safety of the region, and to find a solution to this crisis that is based on international legitimacy and the Arab League's principles and Charter. Allow me to deliver my speech at the beginning of this summit.

Your Majesties, Excellencies, Highnesses, Kings, Presidents, and Amirs of sisterly Arab countries: Allow me to welcome you to Egypt, your second home, and to express my utmost gratitude and appreciation for your collective and spontaneous response to our call for holding this emergency summit in Cairo to discuss an important and immediate issue that has caused concern among all the nations of our Arab world. This has given rise to anxiety and alarm in most world nations, whose attention is now riveted on the Arab world in an attempt to learn the truth about what is going on in this part of the world and how the Arabs will react in their attempts to find a solution to the crisis in which they find themselves in the wake of recent events.

A grave development has taken place in our region over the past few days. This development was sudden and without precedent in the modern or ancient history of our Arab nation. This development also clashed with the expectations of the Arab masses throughout our region. It was normal that this development would entail consequences and cause considerable reverberations across the world. This development also meant considerable danger for all of us. Therefore, it is our individual and collective responsibility to react to these dangers.

I would like to note at the beginning of my speech that this summit was not intended to be, and will not be, an arena for embarrassing the fraternal Iraqi nation, leveling accusations at it one way or another, or belittling its role or status. We all hold Iraq and its people in great esteem and highly value its role as a source of Arab power throughout the long history of our nation.

We are all careful to safeguard Iraq and what it stands for: its people, its civilization, its ability, and its role. None of us is prepared to sacrifice any element of these essential underpinnings of the Arab edifice.

God is our witness that it is this eagerness to safeguard Iraq, its achievements, and its leaders that prompted all of us to rush to contain the crisis which erupted over differences between Iraq and the State of Kuwait, the two sisterly countries which both have a cherished place in our hearts. Therefore, we are not biased in favor of one party at the expense of the other, because the concept of the nation requires that we recognize, first and foremost, that all Arab countries occupy the same status in the general Arab framework. All Arab countries constitute equal links in the chain of the Arab family, regardless of the dimensions of their human, material, or military power, for the true power is that of the combined Arab nation and not that of one side or another, or the power of one state at the expense of another. Without agreement on this, we do not have the right to use the term Arab nation.

I do not have to dwell on the details of the past month and the first few days of this month. We all know what

happened and understand the dimensions and implications of these events. We also know very well that they are receiving the attention of the world—east, west, north, and south—and that they open the door to serious consequences which will not stop at the borders of a specific Arab country or discriminate between one regime and another, but will sweep through all and undermine their security and stability now and in the future. All our achievements will have been in vain as they will be turned into dust to be scattered by the wind. With our time constraints, it is sufficient to refer to specific points which I consider necessary and vital if we are to emerge from this predicament:

1. The choice before us is clear. We must choose between effective Arab action that could safeguard the supreme interests of the Arab nation and preserve Iraq and Kuwait on the basis of the principles we have accepted as drawing the line between what is permissible and what is impermissible, between right and wrong, and foreign intervention in which we have no say and cannot control and which will not be motivated by a desire to safeguard the Arabs' entity and rights. Such intervention will necessarily be motivated by the goals of the forces that will carry it out and support it. In other words, it is not one of the proposed or accepted options that the situation remain as it is, because it is a disorderly and volatile situation which is daily deteriorating from bad to worse and which contains many dangers for all of us.

2. The Arab umbrella constitutes the safe and guarranteed option to emerge from this crisis which we all pledged to accept when we signed the Arab League Charter and the joint defense pact. It is the alternative which we established in Arab practice and our continuous dealings for almost half a century. This was a charged period full of disputes which were produced by interlinked factors including the end of the World War II, the Arab countries' attainment of their independence, and differences over many political, social, and economic issues.

3. If the goal of Arab unity is a dear and precious objective for all of us, then we must put it in a proper framework and work out its mechanism and ways for achieving it through gradual steps, which will take into account the current situation and ensure the prior consent of all parties. It is no longer permissible to achieve unity by force of arms, as was the case in the past. It is also impermissible to impose unity on a certain people because of historical, geographical, or economic factors or to impose it under pressure or coercion.

4. The principle of resorting to force within the Arab household is rejected, in view of the threats it poses to the entire Arab system. It completely obliterates the concept of Arab solidarity and kills the idea of the common interests and destiny. This forces an Arab to think of his brother Arab as representing a potential threat to him, his security, and interests. Such doubts are bound to destroy the foundation on which the unified nation is built.

There is an equally important issue linked to this principle, which is the need to commit oneself not to interfere in the internal affairs of Arab states, because such intervention was one of the approaches adopted by big countries in dealing with small states to destroy their sovereignty and impose hegemony over their affairs. Therefore, the UN Charter, which was drawn up in the wake of World War II, was careful to emphasize this commitment. In this context, we recall that brother President Saddam Husayn had paid special attention to the issue of prohibiting the use of force among Arab states. We saw his eagerness to issue a national declaration on 2 February 1980, in which Article 2 provided for "prohibiting the resort to armed force by any Arab state against another Arab state and for settling any disputes which may arise among Arab states by peaceful means in accordance with the principles of joint national action and the higher Arab interest."

This commitment was repeated by brother President Saddam on several occasions, in a manner which proves that this commitment is the cornerstone of the outlook and approach of the Arab leadership.

5. The principle of seizing land by force constitutes a grave threat to the Arab nation in particular, harms its basic cause, and weakens its arguments at international forums when it seeks to safeguard its rights and interests. There is no need to specify these dangers, because they are well known to all of us to the smallest detail.

6. The concept of pan-Arab security is an extremely important matter, since security is the basis for existence and the indispensable requirement for survival, development, and progress. It is the factor which enables man to achieve and create. Several attempts had been made to establish a common vision of national Arab security on which we can agree and to which we bind ourselves. We touched on this issue in our deliberations during the Rabat summit meeting last year and at the recent Baghdad summit. There is still much to add before this complete vision can materialize in accordance with the charters we have signed, our faith in our shared destiny, and our definition of the threats confronting us. When we give final shape to this unified concept of Arab security, we will naturally agree on dividing responsibility among ourselves according to each country's ability, because we will all share in the gains created through the establishment of an impregnable system for Arab security. This system should protect our interests and defend our homes and sanctities.

7. We must give special attention to the security of all Arab states in the Gulf and enhance their peoples' sense of security and stability. It goes without saying that recent events have shaken their sense of safety and security, changed their view of the threats confronting them and the sources of these threats, and affected their interpretation of the nature of relations linking the Gulf countries and neighboring countries. I would like to assure our brothers in all the Gulf states that we are committed to standing beside them firmly and strictly in

their legitimate endeavors to consolidate their security and stability and defend their rights and interests, hoping that they are fully convinced that the Arab umbrella offers the best protection for all of us and that, in fact and in reality, there is no substitute for it.

8. We cannot think and act in isolation from what is going on around us in today's world. Equally, we cannot talk in a language which is not in harmony with the concepts of this age—an age which is witnessing fundamental and profound changes from one hour to the next—because political action in any region cannot be separated from the general world political situation. Therefore, in determining the permissible and impermissible, we have to be guided by the vision of the international community and the values it has established, primarily the abandonment of the use of force, rejection of aggression, respect for human rights, and commitment to legitimacy.

9. The entire world is closely watching us. The world is divided between the friends who hope that we will be able to overcome our sorrows and nip sedition in the bud before it aggravates and spreads its dangers, and the foes who are thrilled to watch the sons of one household turn against each other and get involved in a war which has no winner or loser, no victor or vanquished. We are all going to lose in terms of interest, security, and esteem in the eyes of the world.

10. The road is paved for reaching an agreement on the main points which would open a way out of this impasse. Should there be goodwill and sincerity, we have enough formulas to put an end to this crisis within a few days. The Arab League Council resolution issued on 3 August can be a good starting point on which we can build and add. What is important in all this is that it must be clear that there can be no solution to the crisis and no way out of the impasse without the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwaiti territory, leaving Kuwait's internal affairs in the hands of its own people without any overseer or censor, respecting the government's legitimate status as it was before the Iraqi invasion and as it is recognized by the entire world, and canceling all the decisions and measures issued to the contrary.

Dear brothers, the warning bells have rung during one of the most delicate stages of the Arab struggle. The threats and challenges facing us have increased. We look forward to a new dawn in which peace, stability, and progress will prevail. Will our nation with its considerable cultural heritage and great spiritual assets fail to absorb the reality of the challenges and threats confronting it? Will our peoples divert their attention to fabricated differences and concocted enmities which have no roots in our history and culture and distance themselves from the great national goals which consolidate their existence, strengthen their entity, and safeguard their interests? No, this will not happen. The Arabs of the 21st century will not be a helpless people wandering in the darkness of ignorance and inaction. The Arab nation will not be the sick man of this century. The martyrs who fell as a sacrifice for their homelands and nation in every inch of the good Arab land will not have died in vain. We will not miss our path or err in seeing our goals. Our goals are greater strength and greater dignity to all Arab peoples. Our means is more comprehensive Arab solidarity which covers all members of the big family wherever they may be and in whatever condition they may find themselves. Our faith is firm that any harm done to an Arab people is a harm to all of us.

Our march is protected by God and safeguarded by principles. Lofty values protect it against excesses and deviation. Our hearts are pure and our intentions are sincere, prompting us to unite our ranks and our word on the path of right and goodness. Let us proceed with our work at these critical moments armed with our people's prayer that God will guide our path and grant us strength to achieve the aspirations of every Arab, wherever he may be. May God grant us success, guide our steps, and bless our work. God's peace and blessings be upon you.

Head of Kuwait 'Interim Government' Attends Summit

NC1008111990 Paris AFP in English 1008 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, Aug 10 (AFP)—Arab leaders opened an emergency summit here Friday to forge a common position on the Iraqi invasion and annexation of Kuwait. Delegations from both Iraq and Kuwait were present at the televised opening session, where participants were grim-faced and tension appeared high.

The summit was to have opened Thursday night (eds: correct) but was adjourned after Iraq objected to the presence of the ousted Kuwaiti emir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah. Colonel 'Ala' Husayn 'Ali, the head of an interim government in Kuwait that said it had overthrown the Al-Sabah family last week, was seated alongside the Iraqi delegation, reliable sources said. Colonel 'Ala' had also been named an Iraqi deputy prime minister by President Saddam Husayn following an announcement in Baghdad Wednesday that Iraq and Kuwait were "irreversibly" united.

Fourteen Arab heads of state along with Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Cairo Thursday following an urgent appeal for a summit from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

The gathering is seen as a last-ditch effort by Arab leaders to resolve the crisis in Gulf, where Western nations have lately bolstered their military power following the August 2 Iraqi invasion.

Arab Summit Resumes Session 10 Aug

NC1008143890 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1422 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA)—The extraordinary Arab summit resumed its session at 1710 today. The session was closed and was attended by the Arab kings, leaders, and princes.

This session is expected to discuss the draft resolution that will be issued by the summit.

Kuwaiti, Iraqi Delegations Dispute at Meeting

Minister Faints

NC1008163690 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA)—MENA has learned that Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad suffered an indisposition and fainted during the meeting of the Arab foreign ministers today, following a sharp discussion with members of the Iraqi delegation.

President Husni Mubarak's private doctor and Dr. 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Awadi, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, who is a medical practitioner, were summoned. A specialist doctor was also summoned from the Arab Contractors Hospital. The session was suspended for a while until Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad had been treated and had recovered. The foreign ministers then resumed their meeting in his presence.

'Sharp Argument' Described

NC1008181890 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1753 GMT 10 Aug 90

[TEXT] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA)—MENA has learned that a sharp argument took place between Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on the reasons for the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

The argument took place when the Arab foreign ministers meeting was suspended to enable Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who had passed out after becoming very agitated during the debate, to be treated. Prince Sa'ud said that Iraq should not have resorted to the method it chose to resolve its problem with Kuwait, whatever the reasons.

Tariq 'Aziz responded by saying that the Iraqi economic situation had become very bad, and that Iraq had no alternative but to resort to this method. He added that Iraq had reached a point where it could no longer trust the Gulf states' promises to help it resolve its crisis.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal reaffirmed that the Gulf states, with Saudi Arabia in the forefront, were prepared to meet Iraq's request for financial aid, but that Iraq had forfeited this opportunity when it demanded that the Jeddah meetings be confined to Iraq and Kuwait and refused to allow the participation of Saudi Arabia and other states in the meetings.

Kuwaitis Criticize Formulas; Amir Leaves Cairo

JN1008183190 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Mustafa Bakri disptach from Cairo]

[Text] The emergency Arab summit continues to hold its closed session. The meeting is still discussing the draft resolution to be issued by the summit since it convened at 1700 today.

The summit session opened with a speech by President Mubarak at 1230 today after it was postponed last night when the Iraqi delegation objected to Kuwait's participation in the conference. According to the agreement, it had been agreed to hold the closed session at 1500. However, it was delayed until 1700.

Negotiations between President Mubarak and a number of Arab delegation heads did not achieve the desired results, especially after Iraq, and other sides which have not so far been revealed, objected to the draft resolution presented by Egypt, Syria, the Gulf countries, and Somalia, which demands an immediate withdrawal of Iraqi troops from the Kuwaiti territories, the return of the legitimate system to the country, the formation of an Arab peace-keeping force to separate the two sides, and direct talks between Kuwait and Iraq to discuss the Iraqi demands.

A heated argument took place over lunch between Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, which resulted in plate-throwing between them. Shaykh Sabah was hit, and he fainted. This infuriated Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, who left the hall at once. Soon afterward, he left for Cairo International airport, most likely to travel to Saudi Arabia.

Members of the Kuwaiti delegation expressed their dissatisfaction over what they termed conciliatory formulas which some participating sides are attempting to introduce into the draft resolution. They pointed out that this is one of the most important reasons which prompted the departure of the Kuwaiti amir.

On the same subject, Iraq insists that the summit issue a statement condemning Saudi Arabia for inviting foreign forces into its territory. It also calls for taking a united Arab stand against the U.S. presence in Saudi Arabia.

President Mubarak delivered an important political speech before the summit in which he specified ten important points defining a way out of the crisis. In these points, he warned against resorting to force and interfering in internal affairs. He also called for the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait, the reinstatement of the legitimate government, and the annulment of measures resulting from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

The summit is now preparing the draft resolution, which will be issued soon. Basically, it stipulates the necessity of Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait and reinstatement of the legitimate government to the country.

Cairo Reports Amir's Departure

NC1008150990 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1504 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait, left Cairo this afternoon.

Arab Summit Concludes After 4-Hour Meeting 10 Aug

NC1008185290 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1846 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA)—The emergency Arab summit concluded its meetings at 2115 today. The closed session that took place this afternoon lasted approximately four hours.

Al-Qadhdhafi Proposes Iraqi, Foreign Withdrawal

NC1008202190 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1957 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA)—In statements he made to the chief editors of Egyptian newspapers, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, said: I am confident that the summit can solve the dispute between Kuwait and Iraq. He proposed that a group of heads of state and kings convey the summit resolutions to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. He suggested that this group be composed of President Mubarak, in his capacity as chairman of the summit; Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, chairman of the current Arab Maghreb Union session; and King Husayn of Jordan, chairman of the current Arab Cooperation Council session.

Al-Qadhdhafi proposed that the Arab solution be implemented on the basis of the simultaneous withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait and the withdrawal of foreign forces from the Gulf, and a guarantee of Iraq's rights regarding the origin of the dispute in terms of compensation, oil, or the border problem.

PLO Reports 'Arafat Proposal at Arab Summit

LD1108190990 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] The Palestinian official spokesman has stated the following: Brother Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], head of the Palestinian State and chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, submitted a proposal to the extraordinary Arab summit conference held in Cairo on 9 August based on his contacts during tours he embarked on prior to the convocation of the summit, as well as on the intensive contacts and consultations he had during the meeting with brother Arab leaders.

The proposal provided that the solution of the current crisis be achieved under the Arab umbrella, and within the framework of the Arab League, through the formation of a higher committee by the Arab summit to use its good offices during the critical moments in which our Arab nation is being exposed to colossal dangers as a result of this crisis, and end the serious situation that has been developing in the Gulf region, and thereby evade the catastrophe threatening Arab national security.

Brother Abu-'Ammar suggested that the committee should be formed of Egypt, Algeria, Jordan, Yemen, and Palestine, and the Saudi Arabian Kingdom if the custodian of the two holy mosques, His Majesty King Fahd, approves.

In his proposal, brother Abu-Ammar proposed that the speech by Muhammad Husni Mubarak at the summit opening should be the guideline for the work of the committee.

Despite the provisional acceptance of his proposal, it was not put to a vote. The voting was confined to the draft resolution put forward by the delegation of the Sultanate of Oman and a number of Arab countries.

In its dealings and movements throughout this current grave crisis, the PLO has been acting on the basis of the importance of safeguarding the unity of the Arab stance, Arab solidarity, and the achievment of an honorable solution that would safeguard the dignity of all and the rights of all parties, and not on the basis of alignment with one side at the expense of the other.

Closed Summit Discussions Held 11 Aug

NC1108202090 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1803 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA)—Egyptian newspapers today disclosed what went on during the closed session of the emergency Arab summit and the fabricated crisis raised by the Iraqi delegation in an attempt to hinder the work of the summit and to assault the participating Kuwaiti delegation.

AL-AHRAM said the closed session, which included Arab kings and heads of state and heads of delegations, involved expanded discussions on the roots and original causes of the crisis and every party's vision of how to resolve it. In this respect, the paper reports that Kuwaiti Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah denied that his country had requested Iraq repay the loans it obtained from Kuwait during its war with Iran. Al-'Abdallah noted that Kuwait had only entered the figures in the records to help Iraq reschedule its debts. Shaykh al-'Abdallah further explained that Kuwait had been fully prepared to initiate a dialogue with the Iraqis to overcome any problems.

The Kuwaiti official added that Kuwait had expected the Iraqi-Kuwaiti meeting which was held in Jeddah to be followed by other meetings. However, he said, we were surprised by the Iraqi invasion the day after the meeting.

Taha Yasin Ramadan, the head of the Iraqi delegation, responded to that by accusing the Kuwaitis once again of showing no willingness to assist his country, which cannot cover its expenses after its long war with Iran.

AL-AHRAM notes that while Shaykh al-'Abdallah demanded the Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and the restoration of the Kuwaiti legitimate government, Taha Yasin Ramadan was trying to present the situation in the Gulf as one in which there was a foreign intervention which should be ended immediately before considering anything else.

AL-AHRAM writes that during the closed session, Saudi King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz responded strongly to insinuations by Lieutenent General 'Umar al-Bashir, chairman of the Sudanese Revolution Command Council for National Salvation, who referred to "the Arab states who had requested foreign forces." The paper notes that King Fahd reiterated in this respect his rejection of any insinuation or reference to the foreign or Arab forces who had been called by Saudi Arabia to support it in view of the current situation in the Gulf. The Saudi king asserted in this context that his country is committed to the principle of not using these forces to attack any Arab state.

AL-AHRAM says that during the session, King Husayn of Jordan stressed an Arab solution for the crisis, calling for the Iraqi troops to withdraw from Kuwait and leaving the matter for the Kuwaiti people to decide. In the meantime, King Husayn stressed the need for the foreign troops' withdrawal and for taking Iraq's needs into account.

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, for his part, stressed the need for the withdrawal of the Iraqi troops from Kuwait and for finding an Arab solution for the crisis. President al-Asad said the original cause for troops in the Gulf should be removed through the Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and by restoring Kuwait's legitimacy. After that, al-Asad said, we can discuss the causes of the crisis or the foreign troops' presence.

The Syrian president touched on the Saudi request for assistance from foreign troops. He said the only alternative available to Saudi Arabia was to request Arab states to send many troops, which it could not handle in view of the conditions we are all going through at present.

AL-AKHBAR added that during the emergency Arab summit's closed session yesterday, the Arab leaders rejected a proposal by Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat to deputize a committee at the presidential level to talk with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to find a solution to the crisis resulting from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

In this respect, AL-JUMHURIYAH cited 'Arafat as saying: I am ready to be put in the muzzle of a cannon and fired to Baghdad to talk, along with the presidential committee members, with President Saddam Husayn to resolve the problem on the basis of a withdrawal and the achievement of Iraq's demands. He noted that the Jordanian monarch and others are ready to participate in this committee.

The paper added that King Husayn interrupted 'Arafat at this moment and gestured to show that he was not ready to take part in such a proposal. The paper added that Libyan Leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi asked the summit chairman President Husni Mubarak to hold a secret session attended by the Arab kings and presidents alone to debate this proposal. The paper pointed out that President Mubarak put Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's proposal to a vote, but nobody agreed to it; nor did anybody accept 'Arafat's proposal.

AL-AKHBAR also disclosed the crises fabricated by the Iraqi delegation before and during the emergency Arab summit in Cairo yesterday. The first of these fabricated crises occurred the day before yesterday, when the Iraqi delegation claimed there was no need for the Kuwaiti delegation led by Kuwait's Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah to be present at the summit, alleging that Kuwait has joined Iraq in a merger of unity at the request of the "Provisional Kuwaiti Government," which was formed following the Iraqi invasion.

In this regard, the paper stressed that the Egyptian political leadership insisted on the presence of the Kuwaiti delegation in the summit, since this is in line with the decisions of the Arab foreign ministers, the Islamic Conference Organization's ministerial council, and the recent Security Council resolutions, which termed the new status of Kuwait null and void. The paper added that in the face of Egypt's insistence, the Iraqi delegation had no choice but to attend the opening session in the presence of Kuwait's delegation.

AL-AKHBAR added that the Iraqi delegation created another crisis during the summit's closed session by objecting to Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad's request to speak, claiming that Kuwait has become part of Iraq. The paper noted that President Mubarak and several other Arab leaders managed to tackle this issue wisely so that it would not obstruct summit work.

AL-AKHBAR revealed that prior to the summit's opening session, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz paid a visit to some delegations from the Arab Gulf states during which he threatened that "Iraq will turn everything upside down." The paper added that none of the delegations heeded the Iraqi threats.

AL-AHRAM reported how Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, got excited and fainted when Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz accused him of being "an American agent" during the Arab foreign ministers' meeting yesterday to prepare the summit's draft resolution. The paper added that following this, an intense argument took place between 'Aziz and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal over the reasons for Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

The paper quoted Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal as having said that Iraq should not have resorted to that approach to resolve its problem with Kuwait no matter what the causes were. 'Aziz answered him by saying that the economic situation in Iraq had become very bad and that Baghdad had no confidence in the Gulf state's promises of assistance. At this point Prince al-Faysal emphasized to him that the Gulf states, with Saudi Arabia in the forefront, were ready to assist Iraq financially but that it was Baghdad which wasted the opportunity when it demanded that the Jeddah meeting be confined to only the Iraqi and Kuwaiti delegations.

AL-WAFD, the paper of the Egyptian opposition Wafd Party, yesterday reported what it called the "dish-throwing battle" between the Iraqi and Kuwaiti delegations when the discussion between them became heated during a lunch following the summit's opening session. The paper said members of the Iraqi delegation hurled dishes at the Kuwaiti officials when the discussion between them became heated and accusations were exchanged.

AL-AKHBAR noted that the speech addressed by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to the Arab masses and the accusations it contained caused displeasure to the media teams covering the summit proceedings.

Press Details Summit Differences Among Delegates

NC1208095090 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0612 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA)—Cairo papers today disclose details of what happened at the emergency Arab summit that concluded its work on Friday, 10 August, and that was dedicated to discussing the Iraqi military invasion of Kuwait.

AL-AKHBAR runs an article by chief editor Jalal Duwaydar saying that the Arab summit, which was to issue resolutions condemning the Iraqi invasion, had to face a "conspiratorial scheme" led by Taha Yasin Ramada, head of the Iraqi delegation, and supported by Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Palestinian delegation. The scheme aimed at obstructing the resolutions.

AL-AKHBAR says that the Iraqi delegation took it upon itself to bully the members of the delegations before the opening session. Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad had to wear an bulletproof vest to the session after it finding out that Taha Yasin Ramadan was carrying a gun.

The paper mentions that the majority of Arab leaders rejected Yasir 'Arafat's proposal to send a committee from the summit to meet Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. President Husni Mubarak had rejected a proposal by president Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi [title as received] that Mubarak should lead that committee. When some of the audience suggested that al-Qadhdhafi should lead the committee he declined and abandoned his mediation.

As for Yasir 'Arafat, AL-AKHBAR says that he was desperately trying to prevent the summit from taking a positive stand vis a vis Iraqi invasion. He was creating problems to facilitate some designs that are foreign to Arab summits. 'Arafat at one time started an argument with Egyptian journalists and threatened to leave the summit.

During the final session and when the resolution was ready for the vote, 'Arafat tried to obstruct its passing by raising procedural issues. President Mubarak, however, reacted firmly and put the resolution to a vote, thus ending the plan aimed at showing the Arab people as impotent and incapable of confronting the dangers facing them.

AL-AKHBAR says that Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, talked to members of the Arab delegations before the leaders arrived for the session and threatened that they would wreak unspeakable havoc if they stood against Iraq and voted for the resolution denouncing the invasion. All those who were present heard 'Aziz yelling like a thug and threatening the Bahraini delegation that the Iraqis will "set the entire Gulf on fire."

AL-AKHBAR aded that at the foreign ministers' meeting, 'Aziz once again threatened Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and leveled accusations and abuse at him. Shaykh Sabah could not take the insults, passed out, and had to receive medical attention.

AL-AKHBAR said that the Iraqi delegation tried to prevent the Kuwaiti delegation from attending the summit on the grounds that there is no longer a state of Kuwait following the Iraqi invasion and occupation of that country. Egypt and the rest of the summit members rejected that and when the Iraqi delegation said that it was going to withdraw from the summit it was told that it could do just that.

In his article, Duwaydar said that the Iraqi delegation felt totally isolated in the summit, apart from its affinity with the Palestinian delegation. Yasir 'Arafat tried to divert the summit's attention from a discussion of Iraq's occupation of Kuwait.

President Mubarak valiantly confronted these attempts, as did Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, who asked: "How can we discuss secondary issues when the main problem is the Iraqi invasion?" Saudi King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz said that the foreign presence in Saudi Arabia is to support it against any aggression and that this presence will be terminated when the danger is gone.

In an article in AL-AKHBAR, Jalal Duwaydar says that after the summit resolution was adopted, Yasir 'Arafat left the conference hall shouting that the resolution was null and void because it provided for measures that included sending Arab forces to some Arab countries without obtaining a unanimous vote. Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, pulled him by the arm and told him that this method was unacceptable because the resolution was legal and in line with the Arab League Charter and laws, and that his objection was absolutely unsound. Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid explained to Yasir 'Arafat that the resolution did not include the establishment of an Arab peacekeeping force under the aegis of the Arab League and the supervision of its secretary general but guaranteed every Arab country's right to assist any other country that requests such assistance. He explained that this does not fall under the clause of measures that require a unanimous vote.

Jalal Duwaydar adds that the Iraqi delegation insisted on lying and attempted to deny that Iraq had promised Egypt and the whole world that it would not attack Kuwait. This was part of a process of deception carried out by the Iraqi media. Duwaydar says that this allegation is groundless because President Saddam Husayn emphasized this promise to King Fahd, the U.S. ambassador in Baghdad, and to Japan.

Jalal Duwaydar continues that President Saddam Husayn, who appears to suffer from a feeble memory, told President Mubarak he would merely threaten Kuwait and would not attack it.

Tariq 'Aziz tried to remedy all of Baghdad's missteps by saying that Saddam's promise to President Mubarak was that there would be no attack before the Jeddah meeting and that henceforth an attack would hinge on the results of the meeting.

Duwaydar concludes his article by saying that the failure of these attempts and the summit's success in crossing the minefield they tried to place in its way demonstrates that the Arab nation does not lack courage in confronting the impasses in which some of its leaders, such as Saddam Husayn, place it. He says this also demonstrated Egypt's stand and its commitment to principles before anything else.

In a long article, AL-JUMHURIYAH chief editor Mahfuz al-Ansari says that since the first moments after the arrival of the kings, heads of state, and delegations in Cairo it became clear to all parties "involved in the game" that they were facing a difficult conference. President Mubarak, the conference chairman and host, decided to meet with all parties and their leaders separately in order to defuse tensions. Al-Ansari continues that President Mubarak also decided to present a clear and definite view of a solution based on striking a balance between principles and interests—the principles governing the international community just as they govern the Arab system and consequently requiring the restoration of the legitimate Kuwaiti Government, and the Iraqi interests that were the "final cause" or, in the view of some parties, the "pretext" to begin the invasion and topple the Kuwaiti regime. This was followed by annexation.

He adds that the Egyptian president took care to make this view public to all the participants in the conference hall, and to all those following the summit in the outside world—Arabs and foreigners.

Al-Ansari says that President Mubarak discovered from the very first moments after the arrival of the leaders and their delegations that roles and tactics had been assigned, aimed at preventing the conference from adopting any resolution on withdrawal, the restoration of the legitimate government, and settling the causes of the disputes in an Arab framework and under its aegis. These roles and tactics also aimed at preventing the conference from adopting a resolution to assist Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries.

Mahfuz al-Ansari says that what was strange and indeed came as a surprise was that the Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat chose to carry out open ploys. His role was to provoke a marginal crisis and a "row" from which he would emerge as a "martyr" who had been subjected to aggression. Al-Ansari comments that 'Arafat knows well that the field of martyrdom is not Nasr city or the "corridors of a summit conference." The article says that the aim behind the row was to undermine the conference. President Mubarak, however, tightened the cordon around him and the others and did not give him or any of the others a chance. Mubarak used a method of "firm tolerance," "wisdom," and "decisive patience."

Al-Ansari notes that after this 'Arafat did not need a reason to provoke an argument with him and began to attack him saying: "Your pen and person act under 'orders' and trample sanctities and symbols." 'Arafat then began to raise his voice while speaking about Israeli-hired writers and people. He then ran to President Mubarak to complain how he was being insulted while a guest president in Egypt. President Mubarak, however, succeeded in turning the strong winds and reckless waves of the conference and succeeded in ending this artificial row by telling him: "No one can insult you Abu-'Ammar because I will not allow it." President Mubarak reminded 'Arafat of al-Ansari's constant defense of the Palestinian cause and 'Arafat's own person. The crisis was over and 'Arafat was left with no reason or justification to withdraw.

In his article, al-Ansari refers to the game through which the Iraqi delegation tried to dominate the atmosphere of the conference. This game was represented in the call for discussing first the question of the foreign interference in the region and giving it priority over the question of Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait. This is what Tariq 'Aziz, Sa'dun Hammadi, and Sa'd Qasim Hammudi tried to do in all the conference's halls.

Al-Ansari reveals in his article that a discussion took place between President Mubarak and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who said: I sent a message to President Saddam at the start of the invasion. I told him: The son of Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir is a revolutionary youth whom I know well. He has visited me often; we like each other. You can extricate yourself from the crisis by appointing him as the amir and then withdraw and leave matters for the people of Kuwait to decide. You will thus safeguard this Arab state's regional respectability and sovereignty. But Saddam Husayn did not listen to me.

The article writer says: The Iraqi president paved the way for his invasion and annexation of Kuwait. In the meantime he prepared an Arab scenario which is regrettably naive, simple, poor, and lacking. During the Baghdad summit, the Iraqi president promised King Husayn $2 billion in support and he promised 'Arafat about $1.8 billion. He further promised General al-Bashir [of Sudan] a tempting sum in addition to weapons, oil, and food. President Saddam's generosity

reached Mauritania as well at a difficult time when it was in conflict with its Muslim neighbor Senegal.

Al-Ansari adds: The man was no less generous in his promises to the others, such as his promise to support Yemen in its traditional conflict with its important neighbor in the Arabian Peninsula—the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; his promise to Tunisia, where the brothers there still aspire to keep the Arab League headquarters in their country or at least share it with others because Tariq 'Aziz is the chairman of the five-man committee charged with the headquarters transfer; and his promises to Somalia and Djibouti. This explains why the voting on the Cairo summit's resolution went the way it did.

In his article, Al-JUMHURIYAH chief editor points out that the Iraqi media have returned to the method which was common in the fifties and sixties but which does not fit these times.

Concluding his article, al-Ansari says: Saddam's biggest error is that he prepared a primitive local scenario and did not base his action on a modern universal calculation, which realizes the dimensions of the age and knows well the controls and restrains of the international system at these critical and decisive moments in the world, in its big and small states, and in the life of rising groupings. This is a cause for our disappointment and one of the secrets of our backwardness.

Writing under the caption "The Fruits of the Arab Summit," AL-AHRAM chief editor Ibrahim Nafi' says that the Cairo summit is historical by all standards for two reasons:

The first is that this great Arab gathering in itself is a good and serious attempt to avert the collapse of the Arab system.

The second is that the conference is a sign of Arab understanding and civilization and of entering the spirit of the age and that it is not possible that all around us the Western world should proceed with its historical changes and awakening in one direction and that the Arab world should proceed in the opposite direction.

Nafi' adds: An observer who followed the proceedings of the Cairo conference for Arab salvation might think that a division occurred among the Arab states. The truth, however, is that this apparent division is no more than a form of resolution which has always been required for Arab action.

The chief editor goes on: The proof that there has been no division among the Arab states is that all the Arab states except Iraq condemned the invasion at the summit meeting and demanded the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Kuwait although there were reservations about the entry of foreign forces in the Gulf.

Nafi' then says: There were trends and ideas inside the conference. Iraq, the PLO, and Yemen led the first trend which called for forming a delegation under President Mubarak to go to Baghdad before the issuance of the summit resolutions for consultations with President Saddam Husayn on the pretext that President Saddam told them that he was ready to discuss all issues. But when they were asked whether President Saddam was ready to discuss the withdrawal from Kuwait and the return of the legitimacy to it, they said that President Saddam is ready to discuss the situation in the entire Arab world from the aspects of wealth, sovereignty, and legitimacy of the other states. The writer adds that it was certain that this trend would fail.

Ibrahim Nafi' says that the second trend was espoused by Libya and Algeria who said that regardless of their condemnation of the Iraqi invasion and the fact that no Arab country should invade another Arab country, we should not give foreign troops permission to enter Arab land to wage a war against Iraq. However, King Fahd made it clear that the Saudi forces [as received] will not attack anyone unless attacked first. It is to be recalled that Libya itself had been a direct target of a U.S. strike.

Ibrahim Nafi' writes that the third trend within the summit was shared by 12 Arab countries who agreed that:

1. Arab countries should not give blanket approval or act as an umbrella for foreign intervention in the region.
2. What matters is not denunciation, for that has been accomplished, but measures to change the current situation.

Nafi' says that the question was how to go about changing the situation. The answer to that question was that Iraq should remove its military buildup on the borders of these countries [not further specified] and to stop threatening to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. Therefore, President Mubarak had to put the resolution to the vote, so that measures could be taken. President Mubarak's view was that, unless Arab intervention is approved, the remaining choice will be foreign intervention.

Nafi' notes that things happened in the lobby of the summit that caused some raised eyebrows. For one thing, President Yasir 'Arafat tried to create a problem with AL-JUMHURIYAH simply to cause trouble in the summit. In all his moves and consultations in the summit's corridors, Nafi' says, 'Arafat was trying to take the urgency out of the situation and turn the issue over to "a committee." What 'Arafat wanted was to avert the passage of a strong decision. He played second fiddle to Tariq 'Aziz who was shouting at and bullying some Gulf delegations and others and promising that Iraq will wreak havoc on them.

Nafi' recounts the story involving Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and international law Professor Dr. Mufid Shihab, which took place during the summit. Dr. Shihab was explaining the issue of unanimity and majority in the Arab League bylaws to journalists, when Abu-'Ammar interrupted to tell him that he differs with his interpretation of these bylaws. Dr. Shihab answered back: "Abu-'Ammar, I am an Arab above all and I

happen to teach law in college and know it by heart. If someone is to explain law, it is I."

Another thing that puzzled all those attending the summit as well as the rest of the Arab people was that Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali did not show up, though he had told President Mubarak on the telephone that he agreed to come and take part in the collective effort.

Nafi' says: No one knows why the Tunisian president changed his mind, or why he asked that the summit to be postponed for two or three days, though President Mubarak said that we were in a race with time to prevent the situation from deteriorating.

Nafi' writes: I was puzzled when Iraqi radios and media broke into a scathing flood of abuse against us, accusing us of treason, conspiracy, and defeatism. What happened to the Iraqi rulers, the teachings of the forefathers, and simply to good reason? Nafi' asks. He notes that Saddam Husayn himself has unleashed his anger against us and showered us with statements as if he has just liberated Jerusalem.

Let us tell everyone: Beware of the wrath of Egypt. Do not hurt the Egyptians who have supported you with their sweat, mind, blood, and muscle. I have heard President Saddam saying that he is on the side of the Egyptians. Nafi' asked, Can we believe him this time?

Delegates Address, Comment on Emergency Summit

Iraq's Ramadan

JN1008210390 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and head of the Iraqi delegation to the emergency Arab summit, delivered a speech at the conference in which he asserted that the call to convene the summit was issued without consulting Iraq.

He said: We held deliberations over the past few days about holding a mini-Arab conference in Jeddah last Sunday, but this conference was not held for reasons that we do not know.

He added that this summit has been held so as to come up with an Arab solution—after U.S. and other foreign forces entered the region—and in light of serious U.S. and Israeli threats to attack Iraq.

He stressed that we, in principle, cannot reach a solution that we call an Arab solution in light of U.S., foreign, and Israeli threats. Such a solution would not be viewed as an Arab solution, and Iraq is not willing to discuss any solutions or ideas or projects, whether we basically accept or reject them, in light of U.S., Israeli, and Western threats. Iraq will not discuss any solutions, projects, or ideas unless the concrete presence of U.S. and other forces is eliminated.

Ramadan then referred to allegations of an Iraqi threat to Saudi Arabia and other states in the Arabian Gulf. He said: We categorically deny these allegations after having denied them with all direct and indirect means in the past, and we are ready to offer any guarantees demanded by the parties concerned in order to remove baseless fears within the bilateral or Arab framework. Iraq also does not object to any Arab state seeking the help of Arab forces in order to guarantee its regional security and safety. But we will struggle forcefully—backed by all the good people of the Arab nation—against any attempt to provide Arab cover for the U.S., Israeli, and Western aggression against Iraq.

Ramadan also affirmed that the draft resolution that was presented cannot be discussed because that draft resolution was presented without any consultation with us or with a large number of the brothers. It was prepared as if it was intended to be imposed on us, but we will not accept any position that was not discussed.

The first deputy prime minister also expressed his regret and said: You proposed the matter before discussing the essential points we had explained to the other Arab brothers. You voiced sympathy with and understanding of some positions. But the Iraqi position was depicted in an unjust and unfair way. You were there when President Saddam Husayn talked at the Baghdad conference and warned of the policies pursued by some Arab countries. President Saddam Husayn told you and the parties concerned in clear Arabic language that what they were doing was an act of war.

In later contacts, we explained the details and dimensions of that plot, which was concocted by the former Kuwaiti rulers against Iraq in coordination and collusion with the United States and the hostile forces to the Arab nation. He [Saddam] also expressed Iraq's readiness to give tangible material and recordings of some officials' voices affirming prior agreement to plot against Iraq.

Taha Yasin Ramadan asserted that Iraq has decisively answered a U.S. conspiracy, in which the former Kuwaiti rulers have taken part, and that these facts cannot go unheeded at any event before discussing the situation, because neglecting these facts means covering for and justifying the conspiracy, and allowing it to achieve its aims. However, if agreement is made to exclude foreign intervention, and if we are reassured about this, Iraq will then be willing to discuss any issue within a brotherly framework and on the basis of joint principles which apply to all, and regarding all cases—and not only to a single case on a selective and unfair basis.

Taha Yasin Ramadan asserted that since the establishment of modern Iraq in the era of the late King Faysal I and afterward, the Iraqis—people and leadership—have profoundly believed that Kuwait is part of Iraq. They have historical, geographic, and human evidence which supports their opinion. He said: You are convinced that this part was severed from Iraq by British colonialism, in an unjust and aggressive manner, so as to employ it in

conspiring against fraternal and loyal Iraq and to undermine Iraq's defensive capabilities against foreign aggression. Iraq has proven that it is the only force which can protect the region from foreign intervention.

The first deputy prime minister said that Iraq has given rivers of blood and millions of dollars and costly sacrifices which are unparalleled in ancient and modern history so that it could carry out its national and pan-Arab role. However, those whose lands, honor, and wealth Iraq defended have been ungrateful, and have stabbed Iraq with a poisonous dagger, endeavoring to destroy and humiliate Iraq, at a time when Iraq has been subjected to a full-blown U.S.-Zionist conspiracy, whose facts and burdens you all know—and you met in Baghdad to face it. However, the conspiracy planned by the former Kuwaiti shaykhs continued after the Baghdad summit.

He went on to say that Iraq cannot possibly remain silent while plotting is afoot against it, its security, and the livelihood of its children. Nor will it permit—under any circumstances—the part that was wrongly split off from it to be the source of conspiracy. Hence, Iraq decided to strike at the root of the conspiracy and return the branch to the root, so that it would be able to protect itself against conspiracy and aggression. Under no circumstances is it possible to view this problem with Kuwait as a precedent that may repeat itself.

Refuting these contentions, Taha Yasin Ramadan said they represent another unjust aggression against Iraq.

There is nothing between Iraq and any Arab state to parallel the situation between us and Kuwait in terms of historical facts and the behavior of Kuwait's previous rulers. As neighbors, there are no problems between Iraq and Saudi Arabia, with which we maintain close, brotherly relations and are bound by agreements and undertakings which we respect.

Continuing his outline of Iraq's pan-Arab position, the first deputy prime minister declared that Iraq has always acted the way a generous brother does toward all. Iraq has always approached its Arab brothers with understanding and an open, honest heart. But the thanks it has gotten have been treachery and conspiracy. It was wanted for it to be weak and humiliated. Any other approach to the subject is unjust and unacceptable to us.

He emphasized that, as has always been the case, Iraq is prepared to look into any Arab affair with an open mind and heart; however, it will refuse to do this under the shadow of U.S. spears or intimidation by any party.

He said that Iraq, which is convinced of the soundness of its position and good intentions, and its aims and legitimate rights, is capable of protecting itself from any injustice, and will resolutely stand up to foreign aggression. We hope that an Arab cover is not made available for an American aggression against Iraq, or that such an aggression does not originate from Arab territory. If that happened, it would disgrace and imperil the Arab nation.

Taha Yasin Ramadan declared that the Iraqi leadership, government, and people are confident of victory over the American-Israeli aggression, and that the entire Arab people are on Iraq's side in the confrontation against this aggression.

Fahd Discusses Foreign Troops

NC1008205290 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA)—In statements to Egyptian newspaper editors, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, said: We were all surprised at the events between Iraq and Kuwait. Logically, what happened would not have taken place had a clear understanding about it been reached. It would have been possible for President Husni Mubarak and myself to convince the brothers to solve their dispute. But, as I said, we were surprised by this invasion which took place although Iraq had told President Mubarak and us, through Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, and also told the United States that it was not thinking of any hostile action against Kuwait. What happened next was that Iraq occupied Kuwait.

King Fahd added: We knew of what happened when the aggression took place. We could no longer prevent it, but had there been an Arab force between Kuwait and Iraq then it would have prevented it.

King Fahd then said: During that period, an attempt was made to restore matters to normal and reach an understanding on finding a just solution. But we could not do this. Events then took place very quickly and Iraq formed a government in Kuwait and went on to declare Kuwait's merger with it.

King Fahd then spoke about how the Iraqi forces could withdraw from Kuwait while foreign forces are present in the Gulf. He said: The question is why the foreign forces are in the Gulf. We are aware that there have been very extensive Iraqi moves near the Saudi borders. As you know, we have a joint border and no Iraqi forces were supposed to be in that area. We declared our readiness to accept forces from foreign or Arab countries which want to help us, without any commitment on our side. These forces would withdraw from the Gulf as soon as the Kuwaiti crisis is over or when we ask them to do so. Therefore we asked for the approval of foreign countries, including the Soviet Union, which expressed its willingness to send forces and naval vessels to support us. These forces are present in order to avert [dar'] any clash with Iraq. There is an agreement between us and the foreign forces that no attack would be made from Saudi territories. We will not start any aggression unless we come under attack. I am committed to this but I have no control over any other blow that might come from outside Saudi Arabia.

Regarding his view of the required solution now, King Fahd said: The Arab solution we agree on is that Iraqi forces withdraw from Kuwait and that Kuwait reverts to its former situation.

Replying to a question on the earlier Iraqi demands, he said: I personally do not believe that any demands would be the reason for the crisis. I would have preferred it if President Saddam Husayn had contacted me or President Mubarak in view of the strong and close friendship that binds us to him in order to find the various solutions that we could agree on.

When asked about the possible simultaneous withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Kuwait and the foreign forces from the Gulf, he said: First we must know whether Iraq is ready to withdraw. We do not want to carry out aggression against anyone and our country does not carry out aggression against anyone. I am committed to this unless we are attacked. As to the question of a visit by a group of Arab leaders to Baghdad, this matter is up to the summit and if it chooses such a group then we will not object.

Regarding the establishment of relations between Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union, King Fahd said that the two countries are bound by extensive trade and economic relations. As to the presence of an embassy in Riyadh and another in Moscow, this is left to circumstances.

Al-Hirawi's Speech

NC1108071190 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] President Ilyas al-Hirawi has called for a purely Arab solution to the Gulf crisis within the framework of the Arab League guaranteeing respect of the league's charter and the sovereignty of all Arab states so that they will have no need to ask for foreign aid.

Addressing the Arab summit's evening session yesterday, President al-Hirawi said: We felt that we were approaching the desired solution only when the Arab summit decided to form the Higher Tripartite Committee which carried out an effective and decisive role providing us with the opportunity to achieve the al-Ta'if document. Syria played an effective role in this and it has a signficant role in supporting legitimacy. He added: This indicates the effectivness of the Arab role in rsolving our crisis and it is proof of the good neighborly relations between two Arab states.

President al-Hirawi then said: Our attitude toward the events in the Gulf and Iraq's invasion of Kuwait is that of a brother who seeks to normalcy and adopts Arab solidarity as a way to face the consequences, which might affect all of us, of this regrettable development. He added: This war between brothers diverts attention from the basic problems thratening the Arab nation, one of which is the stumbling of the peace process in the region because of Israel's obduracy and its ambitions and the Soviet Jews immigration to the occupied territory. President al-Hirawi warned lest a new fait accompli be imposed on us saying: This conference of ours must come out with a clear decision in order to restore matters to what they were before the Iraqi invasion of kuwait. This decision must provide a practical mechanism to follow up the issue within the fran work of the Arab League.

Kuwaiti Premier News Conference

NC1108184490 Cairo MENA in English 1625 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, August 11 (MENA)—Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah Kuwaiti crown prince and premier, voiced his country's appreciation for President Husni Mubarak's major efforts to convene the emergency Arab summit.

At his press conference held at the Kuwaiti Embassy here today he underlined the existence of complete coordination between the Kuwaiti leadership and Egypt regarding all problems of the Kuwaiti community living in Egypt. He explained that Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah had to leave the convening Arab summit due to private reasons. The amir's coming over to attend the summit meant that he accepted President Mubarak's invitation, he said.

On sending Arab forces to Kuwait, he said that Amir Shaykh Jabir and himself made beneficial consultations with President Mubarak and a number of Arab presidents in this respect. He however declined to answer any questions related to military matters.

The crown prince said that the Arab leaders who gathered together here yesterday understood the dimensions of the Iraqi aggression on Kuwait. He further stressed that Iraq was still threatening other Arab states and added that Iraq should withdraw its forces from Kuwait. We have the right to pursue any means to restore and liberate our land, he said.

[At 1617 GMT on 11 August, Cairo MENA in English reported that "Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah left here this afternoon. He was seen off at the airport by Dr. 'Atif Sidqi, prime minister."

[At 1618 GMT on 11 August, in another Cairo-datelined item, Cairo MENA in English reports that, "Members of the Kuwaiti community living here today shouted slogans against the PLO and Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat. This came during Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah's meeting today with Kuwaitis here. The Kuwaiti Embassy here announced on a sign-board sticker, that the state of Bahrain would not receive Kuwaiti nationals and that those who wished to travel to Saudi Arabia should take the Suez-Jeddah route."]

Mubarak on Arab Force

NC1108045390 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA)—Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih left Cairo for home this evening after leading the Yemeni delegation to the emergency Arab summit conference that concluded its meetings this evening.

President Salih was seen off at the airport by President Husni Mubarak and a number of senior officials.

President Mubarak described the Arab summit as successful. In a statement to journalists after seeing off the Yemeni president, President Mubarak said that he does not feel that the Arab world is divided, explaining that any resolution at any summit does not have to be adopted unanimously. He said: Our resolution at today's summit was adopted by a simple majority—50 percent plus one.

Asked when the formation of the joint Arab force will begin, President Mubarak said: An agreement on the principle has been achieved and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the other Arab states are the ones to decide this matter.

Reacts to 'Arafat Remarks

NC1108181290 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak has expressed his surprise at remarks made by Palestine president Yasir 'Arafat, in which he claimed that his initiative was not presented for discussion during the emergency Arab summit which concluded in Cairo last evening.

The president sarcastically said: How could Mr. 'Arafat's initiative be put to the vote when he took the floor and the next thing we heard him talking about was mediation in Afghanistan and Kashmir?

President Mubarak added: When I found that more than enough time had been consumed by irrelevant issues, I pointed out that we were there to resolve Kuwait's issue and I asked if they had any solutions, because the conference had been held in the first place to find a solution to that problem.

The president continued: The president of the state of Palestine replied that he had presented a solution. He sent me a note on a piece of paper containing the names of three people who are to head for Baghdad. I asked him if he had discussed that matter with anyone and if the three people had agreed to go to Baghdad for mediation purposes. I asked him then what would he do after the mediation.

President Mubarak continued: The piece of paper contained the names of three Arab leaders. I asked these leaders if they would like to travel to Baghdad, and they refused.

Speaking to reporters after arriving from Alexandria, President Mubarak said: Yemeni President Lieutenent General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih presented a note containing five or six names, including mine, although I refuse to go to Baghdad because I know in advance what the result would be.

The president continued: I announced the names and asked who would like to go to Baghdad as part of a mediation committee. None of the leaders was responsive, and none of them volunteered to go to Baghdad. Thus, I presented the names and found out that nobody had any solutions.

President Mubarak remarked that ['Arafat's] words were said without due consideration and that every one was just saying anything to delay the summit. He stressed: This summit was not held to condemn anyone because we got together to seek a solution. However, no one here wants to present a solution, and no one wants to support a certain approach; it is merely a matter of wasting time.

The president continued: I have attended many African summits. Nothing of these things occured at those summits. What is all this fuss; everyone wants to speak. I prefer order. Can you imagine two or three people speaking at the same time, the president wondered.

President Mubarak said: I don't understand. They had a goal in mind, and I personally do not accept anything undisciplined. I understand that whoever wants to speak can speak. But there should be order. This is a summit of heads of states, and there must be order. I do not know whether President Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has a secret proposal.

Answering a MENA question regarding the statement of Taha Yasin Ramadan, head of the Iraqi delegation to the emergency Arab summit, in which he claimed that the summit conference was managed incorrectly, President Mubarak said: First, I do not want to insult anyone, as Baghdad radio is regrettably doing. I already have said that when we differ, we become enemies. Regrettably, this happens in the Arab nation. We can never have different opinions without establishing enemies. If he criticizes the management of the summit session, let him tell us how many times he spoke during the session. I had no differences with anyone, and I sided with no one against anyone during the session. I have no interest in siding with anyone. I am with what is right. Let us see what happened during the summits which were held before, particularly the one held in Baghdad which condemned Egypt. I do not say this for revenge. I am not taking revenge. I am just asking how that summit was conducted.

The president said that the Arab summit in Cairo was held without terrorism, pressure, and intimidation. He can say who it is who intimidates and exerts pressure. I am not afraid.

Asked by MENA whether there is still a chance for a peaceful solution, President Mubarak said: I would like to tell you frankly—and I am always optimistic—there is no hope. I was hoping, and I did the impossible to open the doors to a solution. But I am blamed for being partial, though I am not for or against. But I am for what is right only. I offered a chance to meet. But there must be a basis for a meeting because we cannot meet without a basis. What will we do if we meet? Tear each other's clothes, as usual? On another occasion, I sent them a message. The Revolution Command Council deputy chairman came to see me without bringing an answer. I called, as I did at the summit, for a solution.

President Mubarak reaffirmed that there is nothing between him and anyone else. He said: I called for the summit in the hope that we could find a solution. But instead they started

making accusations against each other. I do not know whether most of those who spoke were required to say certain things in order to prove their heroism.

The president said that only a few spoke in an orderly manner. However, he said, nobody offered a realistic and practical solution or any approach. Someone said to me: Mr. President, you have three names of people who can go to Baghdad. What can they do there? They will talk to Baghdad. Is there hope in this? Baghdad has already announced the unity and annexation [of Kuwait] and said this was an irrevocable decision. Baghdad said that they would appoint employees from Baghdad, and everything confirms that the two countries have been merged.

President Mubarak added: I presented the offer to the leaders. I asked who wanted to go to Baghdad. None of them. I challenge anyone who says that he is ready to go. I and some brother leaders presented the proposal to many of those who support the Iraqi line and they refused. I do not want to disclose their names. God has ordered us not to disclose others' secrets.

The president responded to a question on the purpose of his visit to Alexandria together with Presidents Chadli Bendjedid, Hafiz al-Asad, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and whether there were further consultations during that visit. The president pointed out that Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had not rejected the Arab summit's resolution. However, he further explained, he had a certain point which he wanted to stress in connection with the foreign forces presence in the region. Al-Qadhdhafi supports withdrawal from Kuwait and the restoration of legitimacy because it is a serious principle which affects the issues of our region, and the Palestinian issue in particular.

As for President Chadli Bendjedid, Mubarak added, he had a certain objection, not to the resolutions though. He [Bendjedid] supports legitimacy and the return of the land. He as well had a certain point to stress in connection with how the forces would be formed, that is all.

Mubarak, Bendjedid on Crisis

NC1208124390 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Alexandria, 12 Aug (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak has expressed his hope that a solution to the current crisis will be found. He said we pray to God we will be able to find a solution to this problem. We have done all we could, and it is Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's turn to respond. President Mubarak made this statement to reporters at al-Nuzhah airport in Alexandria prior to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's departure.

Asked how a realistic solution to the crisis could be found, President Mubarak said: The circumstances are difficult.

In response to another question on the recent developments, particularly Egypt's participation in resolving the Kuwaiti-Iraqi crisis, President Mubarak said: Our participation is very clear. We are doing our best and we are participating with troops in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Asked about the number of Egyptian troops that will be assigned to this mission, President Mubarak said: I cannot give a specific figure for these troops. This will be coordinated among Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Syria.

Asked about the future of unity in the Arab world, President Mubarak said: Do not ask me about unity. It is like the weather; it keeps changing from time to time.

In response to a question by a foreign correspondent that Pesident Mubarak says war is the only solution to resolve the Gulf crisis, President Mubarak answered: I did not say war is the only solution, but we have to try everything to resolve this problem peacefully. He added: I hate war, and I hate resolving problems with war. But if in the end we cannot reach a peaceful solution, this will autmotically lead us to violence and to war, which we dislike. We have to avoid war under any circumstances.

The Algerian president answered a question about Algeria's reservations about the recommendations of the emergency Arab summit, and whether this means that Algeria accepts the current status quo in Kuwait or if the reservations were about only some of the resolutions. President Bendjedid said the Algerian reservations are not over the main principle, because Algeria is against any occupation by any Arab or non-Arab country of another country, regardless of the justifications and excuses.

The Algerian president noted that the Algerian reservations were aimed at introducing some amendments to the text of the resolutions so that they might gain a greater majority. He said the Algerian position is firm and has not changed. It is against occupation, and we will stand by any Arab country that comes under aggression by an Arab or non-Arab country, he added.

In response to a question on the proposed solution to the Gulf crisis, the Algerian president said: It is difficult for me to say in haste what the solution is, because this needs analysis. God willing, we will all make efforts to convince the brothers concerned with the matter of the need to follow reason and find solutions for our problems other than by taking arams against each other.

Asked if there is an Algerian endeavor at the moment to resolve the crisis, the Algerian president said: God willing, God willing.

Islamic Affairs

Islamic World League Appeals to Saddam Husayn

LD1108154290 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1325 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Mecca, 11 Aug (SPA)—The Islamic World League announced today that the Two Holy Mosques are pure

and have been touched only by the foreheads of worshippers, that they are being looked after by honest hands which care for their religion, their qiblah [direction to which Muslims pray] and their holy places, which are the holy places of all Muslims, as they have done and as they have served them for tens of years.

Here is the text of the statement:

We have listened, like others, to the statement issued by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn entitled "A Statement to All Arabs and Muslims," which contained many things which the League sees fit to clarify to Muslim brothers, members of Islamic societies and institutions represented in its councils, and Islamic societies with which the League cooperates throughout the world so that right is not obscured by falsehood, and facts are not distorted. Therefore, the Islamic World League, from the proximity of the noble Kaba, the object of desire of Muslim hearts and the qiblah of their worship, and from the premise of responsibility before God the Almighty, and before Muslims, declares that the two pure noble sancturies and all the cities of the kingdom are not under U.S. or any other occupation, and that the two noble sancturies are clean from this, and that they are only touched by the foreheads of worshippers when they kneel in prayer. The League also stressed that the Two Holy Mosques are supervised by faithful hands committed to their religion, qiblah, and sacred places, which are the sacred places of all Muslims, and are the hands which have supervized and served them for tens of years.

The League also announces to brother Muslims who do not understand geographic matters that the position of conflict is at the Kuwaiti borders, at the far east of Saudi Arabia, and is more than 1,500 kilometers from the Two Holy Mosques. Therefore, what the Iraqi president said in his statement about the sacred places of Muslims being under U.S. and Zionist occupation is a blatant deception not supported by reality.

We would prefer Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to invite Arabs and Muslims to liberate the Al-Aqsa Mosque from the hands of the unjust Jews.

Therefore, the League General Secretariat calls on the Iraqi president to fear God with regard to the money of the Muslims and their blood, and not expose them to wasteful bloodshed or to expose their honor and countries to ruin and their money to waste. It also calls on him to hasten to remove the origin of the problem, which is the storming of small, Muslim Kuwait by the Iraqi forces, and to leave the Kuwaitis alone to decide their future as they wish.

The League also appeals to the Iraqi president to take the first step in this direction, and to agree with the Islamic countries, represented by the ICO, [Islamic Conference Organization] on sending Islamic forces to supervise the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces to the international borders in order to settle the problem in a way which spares the blood and money of Muslims, and to prove to the whole world that Muslims are one nation which follow God's words:

"If two parties among the believers fall into a quarrel, make peace between them: But if one of them transgresses beyond bounds against the other, then (all) fight against the one that transgresses until it complies with the command of God; but if it complies, then make peace between them with justice, and be fair: For God loves those who are fair (and just)." God has spoken the truth.

As it explains these irrefutable facts, the Islamic World League General Secretariat appeals to the Islamic nation's leaders, wise men, and leaders of public opinion to redress the matter before it is too late, and before a disaster occurs to Muslims which will make them subjects over which their enemies can gloat and feel happy. There is no power or way without God's guidance, and God is above all, and the fairest of rulers.

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Sends Messages to USSR, PRC Leaders

LD1308000390 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] The president of the state of Palestine, Yasir 'Arafat, has sent two messages to the Soviet and Chinese leaderships which, according to WAFA, concerned the serious developments in the Middle East resulting from the interference of foreign troops in Arab affairs. The agency said that 'Arafat entrusted the messages to the charges d'affaires of the embassies of the Soviet Union and China when he received them separately yesterday.

PLF Orders To Strike at 'All U.S. Interests'

JN1108193590 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Beirut, 11 Aug (INA)—Palestine Liberation Front [PLF] Secretary General Abu-al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] has issued a combat order to PLF cadres, members, fighters, friends, and partisans to strike at U.S. interests, the traitors of the Arab nation and the Zionist enemy, and their allies in the Arabian Peninsula.

In an appeal today, he said: O honest comrades and strugglers everywhere. Let our voice be very loud, let our actions be effective on earth, and let our revolution storm throughout the Arab homeland on the side of our Palestinian people's intifadah and the pan-Arab awakening in Iraq. Strike with your strong arms at all U.S. interests. Open fire at the enemies of our nation everywhere. Make the earth shake under the feet of the invaders and their henchmen. It is your day, it is your battle, and let our slogan be: To be or not to be.

He stressed that this is our duty O comrades of struggle, and these are our national and pan-Arab tasks.

The PLF secretary general added: At this historic decisive moment in the history of our Arab nation, when revolutionary fighting began between the forces of imperialism, Zionism, and their allies in our Arab region on the one hand, and forces of liberation, revolution, and pan-Arab awakening on the other, the very nature of men, the free men of the sons of this nation, shows itself.

He said: Here is the Arab nation showing its very genuine nature, and adding new supporting forces to our heroic Palestinian people, who are confronting the Zionist enemy with their sacred stones, thus defying the Zionist machine of repression that is armed to teeth with the most sophisticated weapons. Here are the Arab people, from the Gulf to the Ocean, raising their roaring voice in the face of the U.S. and NATO fleets, and challenging all the traitors who permitted the sacred Arab soil and waters to the U.S. and NATO fleets and troops.

Concluding his appeal, Abu-al-'Abbas said: O comrades, this is our appeal, it is the appeal of the Arab conscience, it is the appeal of all honest, free Arabs in the world. Long live our victorious Arab nation.

Palestinian Organizations Call To Confront U.S.

NC1208162390 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] The Damascus-based Palestinian organizations today leveled sharp criticism against the presence of U.S. and western troops in Saudi Arabia. Some of these organizations called for confronting these troops with all available means. The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine has accused Washington of preparing to launch an aggression against the Arab nation. The front, a PLO member, condemned the U.S. political hypocrisy which is trying to secure international cover in order to occupy Saudi Arabia.

For its part, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, also a PLO member, called for resisting the U.S. occupation which aims to achieve an old U.S. dream: The seizure of the Arab oilfields.

Meanwhile, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command accused the United States of trying to impose its hegemony on the Arab nation.

Envoy to Italy Gives Statement on Gulf Crisis

AU1308105990 Rome ANSA in English 1007 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, August 13—In the wake of reports of widespread popular Arab demonstrations in Jordan, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt supporting Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's call for "Moslem masses" to revolt against the Gulf State Oil Emirs, the United States, and "Zionists," the Palestine Liberation Organization's [PLO] representative in Italy, Nimr Hammad, issued a communique Sunday which read:

"The PLO feels that this is the right moment to find solutions for all the problems in the Middle East, both for the Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan, south Lebanon, and the Golan (heights), and for the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq, within the framework of real pacification in the Middle East."

Palestinians Support Initiative; Hamas Cited

JN1308133090 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Basim Abu-Sumayyah dispatch from the occupied territories]

[Text] Palestinian personalities have described the Iraqi proposal to end all occupation in the Middle East as a peaceful proposal that would keep disasters of destruction away from the region.

Radwan Abu-'Ayyash, doyen of the Palestinian journalists, called on the United States in its capacity as the advocate of democracy in the world to underscore this principle by achieving an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territory. He said that the Iraqi proposal is peaceful and would avert the danger of an overall destruction.

Lawyer Ziyad Abu-Ziyad said the proposal is a unique opportunity to achieve a lasting and comprehensive peace. He called on the UN secretary general to immediately call for convening an international peace conference with the participation of all concerned parties on the basis of the Iraqi president's initiative and the other UN resolutions to this effect. He added that war in all cases is a destructive option, and everyone would emerge from this war defeated and destroyed.

On the other hand, the Islamic Resistance Movement-Hamas, in a statement distributed in Gaza today, called for striking at U.S. interests and called on Washington to withdraw its troops from Arab territory. Hamas set 15 August as a day of strike to protest the U.S. occupation of the Islamic lands, as described by the Hamas statement.

Meanwhile, massive demonstrations were staged in Nabulus and Ramallah. Thousands of Palestinians participated in these demonstrations and shouted slogans in support of Palestinian and Iraqi leaders. They condemned the American interference. The Israeli forces imposed a curfew on downtown Ramallah in the wake of demonstrations and confrontations that were described as the most violent since the beginning of the intifadah.

Similar marches, which turned into violent confrontations, took place in Janin and Balatah camp north of the West Bank.

Commentary Views U.S. Intervention in Gulf

NC0908195090 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1758 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It requires no great feat of detection to say that the Arab Gulf, with its wealth and natural resources, is the target of a strategic imperialist ambition—one of the designs of imperialism on the entire Arab nation's wealth and natural resources. Therefore, when the imperialist forces, under the leadership of the United States, gang up and rabidly hasten to impose their solutions for the Arab Gulf crisis with the logic of tyrannical force, they do this out of their fear that their ambitions in the Arab Gulf would be lost. In this context, loss signifies the diverse possible contingencies that would hinder imperialist interests and designs on the Arab nation's wealth over the entire geographical extent of the Arab world.

Even if the American imperialist wailing and shouting that is accompanied by a flagrant parading of tyrannical force raises various slogans of international legitimacy, it does not deceive anyone and must never find a single flaw in the wall of pan-Arab security through which it can pass with its [word indistinct], ambitions and aggression into the heart of the Arab home.

It is precisely a universal Arab tragedy to permit the tyrannical and imperialist U.S. power to intervene in the Gulf crisis with the aim of imposing its solutions. These solutions will not, in any circumstances, serve any of the Arab nation's objectives but will deal it a fatal blow.

This imperialist American-Zionist alignment against fraternal Iraq, in its implications and hostile goals, goes beyond being a defiance of Iraq and the remainder of the Arab Gulf region to constitute a defiance of the present and future of the entire Arab nation. It is designed to obliterate every Arab capacity for progress and power and everything that would promote this nation's cultural resurgence. This frenzied imperialist alignment aims to subdue and humiliate the Arab nation. It is a prelude to a comprehensive imperialist invasion of Arab identity with the aim of casting it into the abyss of absolute bondage to imperialism. Nothing short of this description serves to portray the reckless and tyrannical U.S. imperialist power as it parades within the heart of this nation. Likewise, all Arabs must now devise nothing less than a comprehensive Arab alignment against this reckless behavior. It must be done now because the confrontation is coming, even if this or that Arab party refuses. The imperialist American-Zionist alignment wants war. It is a war against everyone, O leaders of this nation.

Commentary Criticizes American Hypocrisy

NC1008212190 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Commentary by political editor]

[Text] Amid the fastbreaking events and the escalation of the feverish campaigns and flagrant threats by the American-Zionist enemy against the Arab nation and the basis of its existence, the picture is becoming clearer. Thus the only correct option for the Arab nation is to take a dignified stand and respond to the challenge with resistance and confrontation, especially now that the enemy, who has exhausted all his excuses and pretexts, has had to drop his last mask.

The American-Zionist enemy, alarmed by the mass determination of the entire Arab region to confront the aggression, was not content with insolently announcing its wicked goals in the Arab area, but escalated its campaigns, using the excuse of protecting its strategic interests in the area to flagrantly interfere in internal Arab affairs as a first step toward the consolidation of new springboards for its aggressions to restore its hegemony over the area and destroy the spirit of liberation and independence which has become the banner of the Arab masses from the Ocean to the Gulf.

To achieve this objective, the American enemy—and of course in coordination with its Zionist ally—is using several excuses, not the least amongst which is its interest in safeguarding security and stability and establishing peace in the area. What kind of stability is this which comes with U.S. aircraft and NATO warships? What kind of stability is being sought in the area if the enemy has plans to push the Arabs to fight each other to safeguard what is called its strategic interests in the area? What kind of security are the Americans talking about? Is it not the same security from which the Arab masses have suffered and which was carried to the Arab masses on board the American and Zionist warships and aircraft? Is it not true that the Americans speak only about the security of the Zionist entity and ensuring its expansion in the Arab area? Has the Zionist enemy not openly announced its ambitions in the area? How can the opposite be true when we have not seen the United States mass its fleets and coordinate with its allies and satellites when Israel carried out acts of aggression and crimes against the Arab nation and disregarded all international laws which refer to the right of peoples to self-determination and to living in security and dignity in their homelands? Is this not hypocrisy? Is this not considered an insult to the minds and interests of the Arabs?

What is worse is that the U.S. Administration is asking for security and stability for its forces which are deploying for an aggression against an Arab area. At the same time, it is paying no attention to the security and stability of the peoples of the Arab area. The United States, which is being supported by the remnants of old colonialism, says that it has sent its forces to achieve peace in the area. What a lie. It is another aspect of aggression, exactly like the peace represented in backing Israel with weapons, money, and settlers to sustain it so it can continue its aggression against the Arab states. What kind of insult to the Arab minds and capabilities is this which the United States is offering to the Arab leaders, governments, and peoples?

The current challenges facing the Arab nation demand now and in the first place the mobilization of all Arab resources to confront the American-Zionist intervention, and not the establishment of an Arab umbrella through which the American aggression would infiltrate in order to deal a blow to the heart of Arab security and interests

under the screen of bolstering Arab solidarity to resolve internal Arab problems. Such a thing will allow the American aggression to assume Arab legitimacy. The United States claims that what it is doing in the area is protecting its strategic interests. In reality, these are purely Arab interests which have been taken over by foreign monopolies at a time of weakness, and have become protectorates which had to be defended under any circumstance.

The requirements of Arab national security and the ending of injustice suffered by the Arab masses demand first and foremost that foreign aggression in all its forms be deterred and Arab national security be reinforced with all the requirements of steadfastness to confront the American-Zionist dangers which are threatening the area. Will the Arab nation learn a lesson from its experience with the United States? Will it rise up to the level of the historic responsibility that truly safeguards its pan-Arab and national interests?

Algeria

Ghazali Explains Algerian Stand at Arab Summit

LD1008230190 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] We have recorded a statement by Foreign Minister Ahmed Ghazali on the summit and its results. Here is the statement:

[Begin Ghazali recording] The result of the summit was a resolution adopted by 12 votes in favor. We, the Algerians, were among the nine countries that did not vote for this resolution. The formula of the resolution did not satisfy the aims that we were seeking by our coming or by our call for holding the summit. Our major aim, if not the only one, was to create circumstances to bring the Arabs together in order to find an Arab solution.

It appears that the resolution was formulated solely for taking a stand that we have (?taken) in Cairo at the level of the foreign ministers. At that time, the majority—14 states—called for an Arab summit to find a peaceful solution to the conflict between Kuwait and Iraq. This was on the basis of clear principles including the principle that was in Article 6, namely the categorical rejection of any direct or indirect foreign intervention in this issue.

Therefore, although we are in agreement with a great part of the text of the resolution, and despite our attempt to amend it, we did not succeed in amending it so that it would be suitable for the aim to which I had referred, namely to create conditions for trying to find an Arab solution. We are sorry because this was an opportunity that we lost after the shock that hit the Arab world from the events of last week.

The Arab League did not exploit this opportunity to restore our unity and develop its ability to tackle the enormous event that we had witnessed last week.

[Question] Minister, what are your expectations in the near future after this result?

[Ghazali] The one thing I can say is that the situation is grave, and my expectations are that the current situation does not give rise to optimism because any solution to the crisis outside the Arabs' ability will not be in the interest of the Arab nation. [end recording]

FIS Leader Madani on Saddam's Call, Gulf Forces

LD1108172190 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] This afternoon (Mathieu Haron) managed to telephone Abassi Madani, the leader and spokesman of the Islamic Salvation Front [FIS]. This pro-Islamic movement won the recent municipal elections in Algeria. Listen to Abassi Madani's reaction to the call for a holy war issued by Saddam Husayn:

[Begin recording] [Madani] In any case, the presence of a foreign force is an attack on Islamic sovereignty.

[Haron] How do you describe the aggression of which Kuwait has been the victim.

[Madani] Of course it is an aggression; but all the same, one must not forget the great aggression of this world force's presence. The American position, and that of others, is not wise at all.

[Haron] In your opinion, are the holy places threatened?

[Madani] Of course; from the moment a foreign force is there.

[Haron] Would you be ready to fight to defend them?

[Madani] Sir, if there is a violation of the holy places, of course we cannot be traitors, but I believe that wisdom is more capable of finding solutions than war. [end recording]

Iraq Support Committee Forms, Condemns U.S.

LD1108185790 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1714 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Algiers, Aug 11 (TANJUG)—A committee for support to the Iraqi people, made up mostly of Algerian National Assembly deputies, has been formed in Algeria.

In its first statement, the committee today unreservedly condemned "the presence of the U.S. war machine on the sacred soil of Islam," in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf region, adding that the United States and the West "had no right to act as world policemen."

The Committee said it was [word indistinct] its support to Iraq because not only its interests, but its existence as well were threatened.

The tone of the committee's statement is similar to [word indistinct] in some Algerian mosques on Friday [10 August] condemning Saudi Arabia's invitation to "non-believers to intervene in an inter-Arab dispute." The committee is thus believed to be made up mostly of deputies of Islamic orientation who have not raised their voice in the defense of the Kuwaiti people as the victims of Iraqi aggression.

Ahmed Ben Bella's Movement for Democracy in Algeria (MDA), also of Islamic orientation, said today that the conflict in the Gulf was an internal Arab crisis which must be resolved without any foreign interference. The MDA appealed on Algerians and all Arabs to close ranks and prevent "the aggression against brotherly Iraq."

The Algerian press today had no comments on the outcome of the emergency Arab League summit or any explanations or indications as to why Algeria, for many unexpectedly, abstained from voting on the resolution carried at the meeting.

Issues Communique

LD1208112690 Algiers APS in English 1021 GMT 12 Aug 90

[all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Algiers, 12 Aug (APS)—A "support committee to the Iraqi people" constituted on August 10, 1990 following the situation prevailing in the Gulf, called on Arab leaders to take a "firm position" in the interests of the Arab nation. In a communique issued Saturday [11 August], the committee which mainly included deputies of the People's National Assembly, affirmed that "if the use of force can not represent the ideal solution to settle the disputes which occur in the Arab world, the USA and the Western countries in general, have no right to make of themselves a universal gendarme".

The situation prevailing presently in the Arab Gulf, the communique underlined, calls on the consciousness of all Algerians and of all people loving justice and freedom".

"At a time when the superpowers are remodelling Europe in the way of their respective interests, and [words indistinct] the consequences of the Second World War and the Cold War, the communique added, the Arab world continues to suffer from the colonial strategy.

"If the use of force can not represent the ideal solution to settle the disputes which occur in the Arab world, the USA and the Western countries in general, have no right to make of themselves a universal gendarme. A gendarme who is making an iniquitous use of the international law, to put under its domination the Arab richnesses and use them as weapons against the development and economic independence of this region.

Panama in the recent past, Palestine, which is still occupied are here to recall us who is flouting the elementary rules of the international law".

"Thus, the communique pointed out, we unreservedly condemn the [word indistinct] of the American [word indistinct] machine, on the holy land of Islam and in all the areas of the Gulf.

"We express our support to the Iraqi people where threatened in their interests and in their existence. We ask the Arab peoples of the area to jointly deploy efforts in order to find without foreign interferences, the appropriate solutions.

"We ask all Arab leaders to take position in favour of their peoples and in the interests of the Arab nation", the communique concluded.

FLN Calls for New Arab Summit on Gulf Crisis

LD1208065190 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] In Algeria, the National Liberation Front [FLN] called for starting consultations among the Arab countries to investigate the solutions required for the situation in the Gulf region, then consecrating them in a summit conference for which all the chances of success should be provided.

In a statement issued yesterday evening, the FLN stressed the importance of averting any clash between the Arab armies, especially as some of these armies are together in the same trench with the foreign forces. The statement called for removing any intervention by the foreign forces in the existing disputes among the Arab countries. The statement also said that the grave events witnessed in the Arab region since the eruption of the dispute between Iraq and Kuwait led to a tripartite crisis in the relations between the masses and the Arab regimes, in the relations between the Arab governments, and in the relations between the Arabs and the Western countries that have major interests in the Arab world.

In its statement, the FLN said that the rush of the Western military forces into the Gulf region in huge unprecedented numbers is first and foremost aimed at defending the kind of relations that secure these interests for them under the cover of defending international legitimacy, whose defense would not lead to such reactions if the Arab countries were the victims of such aggressions.

For these considerations, the FLN considered all kinds and degrees of foreign intervention as a grave, complicating factor in the existing problems between the Arab countries, because they paralyze and deform the possible Arab solutions and deepen the divisions among the Arabs at a time when they are called upon to contribute with closed ranks to putting order in the affairs of the Arab region so that they do not pay the price of detente as they paid the price of the Cold War.

Urges Arab Solution to Crisis

LD1208094490 Algiers APS in Arabic 0825 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] [no dateline as received] Following the recent development in the Gulf, the FLN [National Liberation Front] has issued a statement in which it expressed its position toward the Iraqi-Kuwaiti conflict and its repercussions on the Arab region. Here is the full text of the statement:

The latest developments in the Arab Gulf region since the outbreak of the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait have highlighted a three-fold crisis characterized in relations between the masses and the Arab regimes, relations among Arab governments, and relations between the Arabs and Western countries which have huge stakes in the Arab world.

This three-fold crisis is interlinked; however, ways of solving it are different. Relations between the peoples and the regimes can be solved only through the internal framework of each Arab country and on the basis of responding to the requirements of democracy and social justice which have become a pressing demand of the masses.

If relations among Arab countries can be based only on free choice and response to the aspirations of Arab peoples for integration, solidarity, and unity, relations between the Arab world and the West these days now represent a significant part of this crisis. It is then necessary for the Arab will to reexamine this crisis on fresh foundations and directions.

Exchanges between peoples and countries can be sound only if based on premises of balanced interests. This is impossible if Western countries divide their interests into two categories: one category on which they negotiate, and the other category which they protect by force. It is therefore clear that the West places its interests regarding the Arab countries in the latter category.

The thrust of such huge Western military forces in the Gulf region is an unprecedented event. This thrust is aimed at defending a kind of relationship that guarantees these interests for the West under the cover of international legitimacy. This international legitimacy would not generate such reaction if the victims of aggression were Arab countries.

For all these considerations, the FLN considers foreign intervention, in all its forms and degrees, as a grave complicating factor in the existing problems among the Arab countries, because it paralyzes or distorts possible Arab solutions and deepens Arab divisions at a time when the Arabs are being called on to contribute with closed ranks to putting order into the affairs of the Arab region, so that they will not pay the price of detente as they alone paid the price of the Cold War. [as received]

Therefore the FLN considers that the grave crisis facing the Arab region requires its sons to close their ranks in order to fulfill the aims; to remove all intervention by foreign forces; to stop any clashes between Arab armies; and to establish consultations among Arab countries to investigate the solutions demanded by the situation in order to find them at a summit conference for which all the opportunities of success should be provided.

The FLN expresses its readiness to participate in every joint action, together with the political forces and parties of the Arab world, to confront the conspiracies and dangers to which the Arab nation is exposed.

Calls for Protest Day

LD1208152390 Algiers APS in Arabic 1430 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] The FLN Party has issued a statement which says: "The sending of huge foreign military concentrations to the Arab world is a provocation and a threat to the security of Arab countries as well as a complication of the problems arising between Arab countries, which could only be resolved by Arab parties." The FLN is, therefore, calling upon mujahidin and grassroots supporters to make Mujahid Day, 20 August, a day of protest against the presence of foreign forces and to demand their withdrawal as soon as possible.

Assembly Speaker Calls for Support of Iraq

LD1208091190 Algiers APS in Arabic 0820 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Mr. Rabah Bitat, speaker of the National People's Assembly, gave the following statement in the wake of the intervention by foreign forces, especially U.S. armed forces, in the Gulf region:

The Arab world again occupies the center of tragic events, and the rattling of weapons can again be heard in the region.

Arab wealth, which has always been the subject of Western ambitions, has become a source of misery for the Arab people instead of serving their progress and happiness.

The exploitation of the principles of law in one direction only to justify the U.S. presence in the land of peace is merely a means for defending Western interests.

This is while Israel has been violating international law for more than 40 years, occupying and annexing territories with the support and blessing of the West.

The children of the intifidah are still dying in an atmosphere of international silence. Today, the U.S. destruction force, supported by the whole of the West, has stepped into the sacred land of Islam, adding another insult and hurting the dignity of all Muslims.

Therefore we cannot keep silent in the face of this unbearable situation. We strongly condemn the presence of foreign forces in the region.

We call on all the peace and freedom loving peoples to support the Iraqi people, who have been the subject of grave threats, as the disputes among the peoples of the region should be solved within an Arab and regional framework without any external intervention.

Democracy Movement Assails U.S. Intervention

LD1208112390 Algiers APS in English 1027 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Algiers, 12 August (APS)—Commenting the situation prevailing in the Gulf, the Movement for Democracy in Algeria (MDA), declared in a communique issued Saturday [11 August] here that "Once again, the imperialist West on its head the USA, shows if need be, its aggressive aim on the Arab nation by taking profit of an oil crisis between brothers, a crisis which is one of the consequences of the destructive economic war the Western countries are waging against the Arab nation and its vital interests since many years particularly by

imposing on the international markets a cheap oil and a constantly decreasing dollar," the communique noted in its preamble.

The MDA [word indistinct] that this crisis is "an internal affair which must be settled far from any foreign interference" and in "the only Arab frame guaranteeing the supreme unity of the Arab nation."

Today, the concentration of land, naval and air forces of the [words indistinct] and at their heads the USA in the Gulf area "threatens the area" and represents "a serious danger against the very existence of the Arab nation," the communique continued.

It recalled that the USA which made of itself "a universal gendarme", which has a heavy long list of interventions against the interests of peoples in various areas of the planet: Libya, Panama, Nicaragua, Grenada, "permanently mobilizes its potentialities besides the Israeli occupier" in its aggressions against Lebanon and against the rights of the Palestine people, "challenging thus all the international rules and the various decisions of the UN," shows once again by this intervention, their "aggressive aims against the Arab nation and its vital intrests."

The MDA "calls on the Algerians and all Arabs not to make a mistake, to close the ranks in order to thwart this aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation and work with determination in order that the disputes between Arabs will find their solution only in an Arab frame, far from any foreign intervention of whatever form." The MDA, which is aware of the seriousness of the situation:

—Considers itself mobilized in order to face up the imperialist aggression against the Arab nation

—Calls on all the national political parties, associations and organizations to condemn through popular meetings, this new imperialist aggression, the communique concluded.

Summit 'Disappointing'; Resolution Shows 'Complicity'

LD1208113990 Algiers APS in English 1016 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Algiers, 12 August (APS)—The Arab extraordinary summit, held Friday [10 August] in Cairo was rather disappointing because of its final resolution which comes in line with the decisions of the Western countries particularly those related to the unconditional withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait, which was included in the resolutions of the UN Security Council. This summit, which was termed as the last chance meeting, was supposed to seek means and (?was likely to lead) to an Arab solution of [words indistinct] conflict. [word indistinct] all possibilities likely to avoid a foreign intervention and even an internationalization of the conlfict. The reading of the final resolution of the Arab extraordinary summit, shows in an implict way the complicity of some Arab regimes with Western countries. This is perceptible mainly in the silence of the resolution concerning the presence of foreign military forces on the territory of an Arab country, namely, Saudi Arabia. The resolution, by referring to articles of the UN Charter concerning the legality of the international law, has however commited to say that the international law has many times been flouted by the very state which ask for the respect of this law. Many examples are still alive. The tripartite [word indistinct] aggression against Egypt in 1956, the American intervention in Grenada, in Panama, in Libya and very recently in Liberia, in addition to the multiple aggressions of Israel on Arab countries.

These examples are significant because they reflect the hegemonic aims of the USA which are the very essence of its foreign policy. They also reflect that the (?rest) of the international law is finally only applied to the Third World countries.

Egypt

Local, Syrian, Moroccan Forces To Aid Saudi Arabia

NC1108064490 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA)—The newspapers AL-JUMHURIYAH and AKHBARA AL-YAWM have reported that Egypt, Syria, and Morocco have decided to send forces to assist Saudi Arabia at the latter's request and in accordance with the Cairo Arab summit resolution.

In today's editions, the papers said that the door is open to any other Arab country to participate in this force in response to the call made by Saudi King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz and the leaders of the Gulf countries.

It is known that these forces will have a purely defensive mission. It is not one of its tasks to attack anyone.

First Units Depart for Arabia

NC1108110290 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1056 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, a responsible source at the Presidential Office has stated that in implementation of the resolutions of the emergency Arab summit conference which was held in Cairo yesterday and in view of the grave situation in the Gulf, the Arab Republic of Egypt has begun sending the first units of the Egyptian forces that will participate in establishing an Arab umbrella to secure the safety of the region's territories.

Units To Be Dispatched Elsewhere

NC1208093590 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] The Cairo newspaper AL-AKHBAR has reported that the Egyptian forces have begun to deploy in Hafar al-Batin in Saudi Arabia at a distance of 100 km south of the Kuwaiti border. It added that the Egyptian forces include fully equipped commando and paratroop forces. It said that other Egyptian units will arrive in Saudi Arabia in the next few days and explained that some of these units will then go to another fraternal country.

The Egyptian newspaper AL-WAFD said that it has information that Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates have also asked Cairo to send Egyptian forces to their territories.

U.S. Envoy Kelly Meets 'Abd-al-Majid, Comments

NC1308131890 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1120 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 13 Aug (MENA)—Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Kelly this morning. U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Frank Wisner and embassy political adviser Stan Askidiru [name as received] also attended the meeting as did Ambassador Munir Jawhar, director of the North American department, and Ambassadors Ahmad Abu-al-Ghayt and Muhammad al-Diwani, directors of Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid's office.

After the meeting, Kelly commented on his meeting with Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, which lasted about an hour, by saying that his visit to Cairo was within the framework of his current tour of the region in the wake of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

He said that he discussed this matter with Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid since Egypt has been at the forefront of the Arab and world response to the situation. He said that it is natural and vital that we coordinate with Egypt to confront this crisis because we have the same objectives; namely, the immediate withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Kuwait and the restoration of the legitimate Kuwaiti Government.

Kelly added that he held talks with the amir of Kuwait in Saudi Arabia yesterday.

Responding to a question about U.S. military coordination with other parties, Kelly said: "This is not my department. I am not a military man. These are international efforts in accordance with the UN Security Council and Arab summit resolutions."

On the task of the international forces, Kelly said that these forces are present in response to the Arab and international demad to confront the Iraqi aggression. This has been confirmed by the recent Arab summit. He indicated that Arab reaction at the summit was positive.

Ghali Comments on Iraqi Initiative

NC1308112490 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 13 Aug (MENA)—Dr. Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has commented on Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's proposals regarding withdrawal from Kuwait. He said that the resolutions of the emergency Arab summit and those of the Arab and Islamic foreign ministers have been unanimous in calling for the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Dr. Ghali said that this means that the Iraqi initiative contravenes what the Arab and Islamic nations have agreed on unanimously.

Concerning Egypt's participation in the Arab force, Dr. Butrus Ghali said today that this participation was in response to an Arab summit's resolution in order to defend Saudi Arabia and prevent any aggression on it.

On the prospects of resolving the Iraqi-Kuwaiti peacefully, he said that efforts must be made and work must continue to attain a peaceful solution although the chances that this will work are poor.

Dr. Ghali asserted that the Egyptian people oppose Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and demand the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces.

Muslim Brotherhood Asks Iraq To 'Reconsider'

JN1008185290 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 7 Aug 90 p 5

[Text] In a statement issued by the Supreme Guide Muhammad Hamid Abu-al-Nasr, the Muslim Brotherhood appealed to Iraq to reconsider its occupation of the fraternal State of Kuwait, an issue which the whole Islamic nation, indeed the entire world, has unanimously condemned. They also appealed to the peoples and leaders of the Islamic nation to extend their efforts on this issue.

They pointed out that this regrettable incident opens very dangerous doors before the Islamic people, especially in occupied Palestine. Following is the text of the statement:

At a time when the hopes of the Islamic and Arab nation were rising to expect that harmony and stability would prevail and that all efforts would be concentrated on confronting the enemies—those who put an end to their differences to form a united front [reference to recent political developments in East and West Europe] against the Islamic awakening which has spread throughout the region; at a time when it seemed that the dispute between Kuwait and Iraq took a turn toward a peaceful solution and understanding, we were surprised by an Iraqi military invasion of Kuwait. This was a terribly surprising and disappointing act. It cannot be forgotten that this great incident opens the way before a great and dangerous evil and affects the course of the Islamic peoples' struggle everywhere, especially in occupied Palestine. It is feared that the Zionist enemy will exploit it to realize its goals.

We appeal to the leaders of Iraq to reconsider what they have done. This is an issue the Islamic nation, indeed the whole world, has unanimously agreed to condemn. We also call on all the peoples and leaders of the Islamic nation to extend their efforts and influence on Iraq to withdraw its forces from Kuwait and avoid interfering in its affairs in preparation for resuming the mediation efforts between the two fraternal countries to find a peaceful solution to the old dispute between them.

We ask God to avert threats and dangers surrounding our Islamic nation in general, and Arab in particular, from all sides, and to prepare it and its leaders to confront the danger and be saved from death. God, glory be to Him, is the greatest official and the most honest respondent.

Mubarak on Arab Forces, Peaceful Solution

NC1108084290 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0824 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak made a statement to reporters while seeing off the Arab kings and presidents at Cairo Airport today. He said: We oppose any aggression on our Arab brothers and the toppling of regimes by force.

President Mubarak added: "We are not afraid of anything and yesterday we made our decision. We are convinced of what we have so far achieved."

Asked about prospects for a peaceful solution, President Mubarak expressed hope that a peaceful solution will be reached for the current Iraqi-Kuwaiti crisis. He affirmed that if anyone embarks on aggression, we are ready to confront him.

Asked if there is a timetable for sending the Arab forces, he replied: "We are about to send some units to some Arab countries." He pointed out that "the Arab summit made a decision yesterday to assist our brothers in the Arab countries."

Responding to a question regarding U.S. President George Bush's comment on Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's statement yesterday in which he said that Saddam Husayn has become desperate and isolated and is trying to seek the assistance of religious groups, President Mubarak answered: We are all religious and we respect other religions.

'Abd-al-Majid Briefs Ambassadors on Summit Outcome

NC1108125690 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1154 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA)—Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met separately today with Irish ambassador in Cairo [Eamonn Ryan], Italian Ambassador Patrizio Schmidlin, and French Ambassador Alain Dejammet.

At these meetings, Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid explained the outcome of the extraordinary Arab summit held in Cairo yesterday, the extent of the current explosive situation in the region, and the steps taken by the summit to confront this situation.

The Italian ambassador, whose country presently chairs the EC, said that the EC countries do not accept the situation resulting from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and that they support the Security Council resolution and the measures taken against this invasion. He added that the EC yesterday sent a message to President Husni Mubarak spelling its stand on these events. He stressed that cooperation between Egypt and the EC in all fields is continuing.

Defense Minister Briefs Commanders on Situation

NC1308105290 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1003 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 13 Aug (MENA)—General Yusuf Sabri Abu-Talib, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and minister of defense and war production, met today with senior commanders of the Armed Forces and the commanders of some Army formations and units. During the meeting, he explained the rapid development of events in the region, their effects on pan-Arab security, and the political leadership's decision to dispatch Egyptian forces within the framework of the joint Arab forces to strengthen Saudi Arabia's defense capability. He said this was done in implementation of the emergency Arab summit's resolutions in this regard.

The minister of defense and war production answered questions on the situation and events in the region.

The meeting, held at the al-Jala' Club, was attended by Lieutenant General Safiy-al-din Abu-Shinaf, chief of staff of the Armed Forces. Commanders of the main Armed Forces branches, assistant to the defense minister, aides to the chief of staff, directors of organizations, heads of departments, army corps commanders, military district commanders, heads of departments, and directors of military academies, institutions, and colleges also attended the meeting.

Suez Canal Officials Affirm Egyptian Authority

NC1108183990 Cairo MENA in English 1520 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Ismailia, Egypt, Aug. 11 (MENA)—Suez Canal authority sources today stressed that no state, except Egypt had the right to demand a ban on the passage of military ships through the canal.

In their comment on the request made by a number of states to prevent military ships going through the canal, the sources said that the canal was an insepararable part of Egypt and that Egypt has been committed, for over 102 years, to the principle of freedom of navigation in the canal for all kinds of ships and under all conditions and at all times as per the Constantinople agreement of 1888.

The sources said that the first article of the agreement stressed that the Suez Canal should always be free and open, whether at times of war or peace, before all merchant or military shipping without any discrimination based on nationality.

Citing the agreement, the sources added, the freedom of using the canal for navigation is banned when the ship wanting to go through the canal belongs to a country at war with Egypt. The sources added that according to the agreement, ships belonging to states at war with other states had

the right to go through the canal provided they did not unload any military warfare or soldiers onto land.

The number of military ships which have transited the canal since the beginning of the Gulf crisis have not exceeded four, two of which Soviet, one French and one American, said the sources. [sentence as received]

French Frigate Transits Canal 13 Aug

NC1308100690 Cairo MENA in English 0916 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Ismailia, August 13 (MENA)—A French frigate today sailed through the Suez canal on its way to the Gulf.

Reportage on Expatriates in Iraq, Kuwait

Airport To Extend Facilities

NC1108072190 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 90

[Text] The authorities at Cairo International Airport have declared a state of readiness to receive Egyptians returning from Kuwait and Iraq via Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Instructions have been given to extend all facilities to the returnees and to allow Egyptians who do not carry passports or other travel documents to enter the country after ascertaining their identity. Sulayman Mutawalli, minister of transport and communications and maritime transport, said that Egyptians returning from Kuwait and Iraq are being promptly transported through Nuwaybi' port.

Jeddah-Suez Ferries Scheduled

NC1108131390 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] The Ministry of Transport, Communications, and Maritime Transport has designated seven ferry boats to work on the Jeddah-Suez route to facilitate the return of Egyptians from Kuwait. Every ferry boat can accommodate 1,000 passengers and 200 cars. Egyptians returning from Kuwait are requested to use the Jeddah-Suez line instead of the al-'Aqabah-Nuwaybi' line to ease congestion and facilitate the movement of passengers.

Sulayman Mutawalli, minister of transport, communications, and maritime transport, said today that 886 Egyptian citizens and 58 cars arrived from the Gulf states at Nuwaybi' port via Jordan yesterday. The minister said that he gave his instructions to the port officials to complete all arrangements for the entry of the passengers as soon as they arrive. He added that the ministry has provided vehicles to transport the citizens to various parts of Egypt. The citizen who proves his inability to pay the fees on his car will be asked to make an undertaking to pay them later.

Ministry on Expatriates' Safety

NC1108142190 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA)—The Egyptian Foreign Ministry has stressed that safeguarding the lives of Egyptian citizens residing in Kuwait is its primary aim and that it is exerting all possible efforts to ensure their return to the homeland.

In a statement it issued today, the Foreign Ministry said that it is doing all it can to continue collecting the necessary information about the condition of the citizens in Kuwait in these difficult circumstances in which the normal channels of communication with the Egyptian Embassy in Kuwait have been cut.

The ministry appealed to the citizens to exercise self-restraint and to be assured that all efforts are being made to ensure that Egyptians in Kuwait who want to return can do so. It noted that it had already told the Iraqi ambassador in Cairo of Egypt's anxiety over the condition of its citizens in Iraq. It said that the Iraqi ambassador stressed in this regard that there are strict orders from the highest level of the Iraqi leadership not to harm Egyptians.

Following is the text of the Foreign Ministry statement:

The Foreign Ministry is telling Egyptian citizens who contact it to ask about their relatives in Kuwait that the ministry departments are doing all they can to continue collecting the necessary information about the condition of citizens there. The ministry contacted Iraqi Ambassador in Cairo Nabil Nijm and asked him to convey to the Iraqi Government Egypt's deep anxiety over its citizens in Kuwait. The ambassador stressed to the minister that there are strict orders from the highest levels of the Iraqi leadership that no harm should befall Egyptians. The ministry sent instructions to our embassy in Riyadh to send a consular team. This team had in fact arrived in Hafar al-Batin on the Saudi-Kuwaiti borders, to oversee the conditions of the Egyptians who had arrived there from Kuwait and who also had all possible help and cooperation from the fraternal Saudi authorities.

The Foreign Ministry stresses that the primary aim is to safeguard the lives of Egyptian citizens and that in these difficult circumstances, when the channels of normal communication with our embassy in Kuwait have become cut off, it appeals to the citizens to exercise self-restraint and assures them that all efforts are being made to ensure the return of Egyptians residing in Kuwait who want to return.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid stated that an idea being discussed is that Egyptians who want to return to Kuwait should go through Jeddah because the ferry boats are larger and from there can reach Suez. The land route may be longer, but taking it avoids the jams that occur in 'Aqabah Port due to its small size and the few ferry boats.

Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid stressed that the ministry shares the Egyptian citizens' worry over their families, saying: We are

going through a critical stage, but we are giving priority to Egyptian families. He said that he met today with a large number of these families' representatives, assured them, and briefed them on all the Egyptian efforts to take care of Egyptian citizens during their return. He expressed hope that the ministry's efforts will succeed.

Envoy to Jordan Comments

NC1208141490 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1206 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Amman, 12 Aug (MENA)—Ramzi 'Allam, minister plenipotentiary and charge d'affaires at the Egyptian Embassy in Amman, said today that 160 Egyptian citizens have arrived in Jordan since yesterday afternoon from the Iraqi-Jordanian borders area in addition to 116 citizens who were workers in Kuwait and arrived via the Jordanian-Saudi borders.

He added that the number of Egyptians working in Iraq and Kuwait who have entered Jordan between 7 and 11 August has so far reached 1985, including 457 who crossed the Iraqi-Jordanian borders and the rest who crossed the Jordanian-Saudi borders.

He stressed that the Egyptian Embassy in Amman is making all possible facilities available to these citizens in order to speed up their passage through Jordanian territory to Egypt. He said that a large number of the embassy staff are at the border outlets to give consular services, particularly to those who have lost their passports during the trip. He also stressed that the Jordanian authorities are making many facilities available for Egyptian nationals returning from Iraq and Kuwait and that they have decided to exempt them from the departure tax. He noted that the Jordanian authorities have also decided to open the workers city in 'Aqabah to receive these nationals until they can travel by sea from there to Nuwaybi'.

On the other hand, eyewitnesses have reported that Iraq has banned Egyptians working in Kuwait from leaving via the Kuwaiti-Saudi borders and that only a few had able to sneak across these borders since the start of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. The eyewitnesses added that thousands of Egyptian working in Kuwait and Iraq want to return to Egypt and are expected to return via the Jordanian-Iraqi borders in view of the closure of the Kuwaiti-Saudi borders and that the Iraqi authorities will decide how many will be allowed to cross the Iraqi-Jordanian borders.

Some sources have said that there are 8,000 Egyptian nationals in Kuwait who want to return home and that there are 40,000 Egyptians in Iraq who are waiting for the Iraqi authorities' approval to cross into Jordan en route to Egypt.

Kuwait Embassy Assures Ministry

NC1208160590 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA)—Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with a number of citizens whose families are in Kuwait and assured them that Egypt is extremely interested in working to provide protection and care for the Egyptians who live there. He pointed out that the Foreign Ministry has made all the possible contacts with Egypt's ambassadors in Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait and asked them to give all the necessary facilities to the Egyptians who arrive there on their way back to Egypt.

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry received assurances from the Egyptian Embassy in Kuwait, citing a high-ranking Iraqi source in Kuwait, that the Iraqi authorities issued strict instructions not to harm the Egyptians. The Foreign Ministry appealed to the Egyptian nationals for self-restraint during these difficult circumstances, adding that it is contacting the Egyptain Embassy in Kuwait several times daily to follow up on the conditions of the Egyptians living there and to notify their relatives accordingly.

Source on Safeguarding Stability, Foreigners

NC1208162090 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA)—The security organs have intensified security around Arab and foreign embassies and certain vital installations as a precaution against any hostile attack on some Arab and foreign embassies in light of the current developments and events in the Gulf region.

Reporting this today, an official security source said the principal objective of these measures is to defend the embassies and vital installations as well as to defend Arab and foreign nationals in Cairo. The source stressed that the security organs will respond with all force to any attempts that aim to shake security and stability in Egypt or to harm the security of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions or foreign nationals in Egypt.

Paper Urges Arab Action Over Foreign Intevention

NC1108062990 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0335 GMT 11 Aug 90

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "The Arab Umbrella and Foreign Intervention," the newspaper AL-AHRAM says: Doubtlessly Iraq's invasion of Kuwait has left the door wide open to foreign intervention. This was helped by the absolute Iraqi rejection of various Arab mediation efforts and the state of mistrust engendered by the Iraqi invasion. It became clear to all parties that Iraq's previous assurances and promises not to resort to armed assault and to accept negotiations as the basis for a peaceful settlement of the dispute were not earnest and were not being adhered to. This caused collective Arab action to lose much of its credibility and usefulness.

President Husni Mubarak touched on this point clearly and frankly in his statement to Egypt and the Arab nation on Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. He pointed out that

the Arab nation's inability to resolve the dispute and its effects, and Iraq's refusal to remedy the situation under an Arab umbrella gives numerous parties strong justifications to request foreign intervention and assistance. Proceeding from his great concern for Arab interests, indeed their bare minimum, President Mubarak hastened to call for an emergency Arab summit in Egypt. It was a call from the conscience and from the heart, based on logical and realistic calculations, in order that the Arab nation may surmount its current ordeal, or at least make the first step on a new and arduous road to remedy Arab divisions and convince the world that the Arab countries continue to possess a minimum ability to confront their acute and volatile crises.

In conclusion, the paper says that it goes without saying that the only way to cut Iraqi, Kuwaiti, and Arab losses to a bare minimum is by carefully adopting urgent and effective measures to revive the Arab march by accepting the necessary solutions under the Arab umbrella. This umbrella is the indispensable alternative to foreign intervention and convinces the various parties that have suffered that it is capable of positive and effective action.

Paper on Israeli Arrow Testing, Quest for Hegemony

NC1108072790 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0625 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA)—The newspaper AL-AHRAM affirms that Israel's testing of Arrow, its new air defense missile, at this time, is because of preoccupation of Arab and international preoccupation with the news of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

In its editorial today, the paper adds that reports coming from Israel about the testing of the missile did not catch the attention of the Arab leaders and officials despite the danger to pan-Arab security, which apparently has slipped to second priority.

The paper notes that this missile was manufactured within the framework of the Israeli participation in the U.S. Space Defense Initiative known as "Star Wars" and took about two years to develop at a cost of $160 million, 80 perecent of which was supplied by the United States. It adds that it will be in full production in 1995.

The paper cites the statement by Israeli Air Force Commander Avihu Bin-Nun that this rocket is the Israeli response to the danger represented by Syrian and Iraqi chemical warheads.

In conclusion the paper remarks that while our Arab world is occupied with permanent infighting, settling of accounts, and conflicts of personal ambition, Israel is moving toward the establishment of its strategic hegemony on the region.

Saddam Initiative Called 'Step Backward'

NC1208221590 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2102 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb commentary: "The Iraqi Proposal to Settle the Crisis is a Step Backward"]

[Text] After starting the crisis and turning the world against him, Iraq's ruler Saddam Husayn has proposed what he calls an initiative to settle the crisis in the area. This initiative was made one day after the Cairo summit resolution which called for the formation of an Arab force to protect the security of the Gulf.

Had Saddam been sincere and believed in what he says and been serious about it, he would have proposed all his ideas at the Arab summit table for discussion because the Arab summit has the first right to discuss the initiative's provisions and articles in order to reach a common view that could help the Arab nation get out of the crisis Iraq's Saddam has placed it in. Nevertheless, we place the provisions of this initiative before the Arab people to learn Saddam's method of thinking and his course for a settlement.

This initiative proposed preparing arrangements for several withdrawals in the area according to the same principles. The ruler of Iraq imagines that he can deceive the masses of the Arab people with such a proposal, under the illusion that everything proposed by Saddam can be implemented and that the international community will submit to his will. However, the ruler of Iraq is trying to mislead the Arab masses deliberately, disregarding their intelligence and the wasting of precious Arab resources that his actions can cause.

The ruler of Iraq wants Israel to withdraw from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. No one disagrees about this. However, in the midst of the dilemma in which he lives, Saddam equated himself and Israel. At the same time, he admitted unconsciously that he represents a force occupying Kuwait and is trying to bargain for withdrawal from it in return for Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He also called for Syria's withdrawal from Lebanon, disregarding the fact that the Syrian forces came to Lebanon at the request of the Arab League and with the approval of the legitimate Government of Lebanon. Saddam Husayn also calls for the Iraqi and Iranian forces to withdraw to their former positions.

We want to ask him about this: Saddam Husayn and Iran continued an unsuccessful study of the principles of a settlement for two years on the basis of UN resolutions. Saddam Husayn, who made the proposal for all these withdrawals, has failed to reach an agreement with Iran to implement the UN resolutions. Does not logic then say that Saddam Husayn is incapable of asking international parties, who have nothing to do with his plans and methods in such complex circumstances, to withdraw their forces from here or there all at once and without preparations, negotiations, or talks?

Saddam Husayn wants to claim to be clever and to imagine that he can give the entire world the choice of accepting or rejecting his proposal. This is a sterile method he cannot use or impose on anyone.

The second point in Saddam's initiative is his proposal to establish Arab forces under UN Security Council supervision with the condition that Saudi Arabia and Iraq should specify the nationalities of the Arab forces and provided Egypt does not participate in these forces. Again we say, why did Saddam Husayn not submit such a proposal to the Cairo summit for consideration? In proposing that the Arab forces be placed under UN Security Council supervision, Saddam Husayn is gravely insulting the Arab League and has confirmed openly and before the entire world that he refuses to recognize Arab will as a method for work, an instrument for action, and a course for brotherly solidarity. All the slogans about Arabism and nationalism are empty clauses through which he is trying to deceive the masses of our Arab nation.

Finally, Saddam called for the withdrawal of the international and American forces from Saudi Arabia and for them to be replaced by the Arab force he wants to form. He also wants the UN Organization to freeze all the resolutions concerning boycotts and an economic seige. Just as a reminder, we say that the international forces to which Saddam is making all these demands have come to the area in the wake of his abominable crime against Kuwait. If he really wants all actions against him to stop, he has no other alternative but to get out of Kuwait immediately because he has no right to impose his conditions on anyone. The international community has tried more than once to open doors so that he can get out of his dilemma; he must not go too far in his illusions because events are developing faster than his ability to think. He must realize that the era in which we live does not tolerate the methods of political saber rattling and does not accept them from anyone, particularly from Saddam Husayn.

Libya

Memorandum Protests UN Measures, U.S. Forces

LD1108154990 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1455 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Tripoli, 11 August, JANA—Arab citizens resident in the Great Jamahiriyah have expressed their firm denunciation and categorical rejection of all the economic and military measures taken by the UN against the fraternal Iraqi people. They handed in a protest memorandum to the representative of the UN mission in Tripoli, following a big popular march.

The memorandum said: We categorically reject any economic boycott of the fraternal Iraqi people and reject any U.S. or foreign intervention in the Arab Gulf and in the affairs of the Arab nation, and realize that the speedy deployment of foreign forces in Saudi Arabia greatly harms the Arab nation and threatens its security and stability, and endangers the Arab economy.

They announced in their memorandum their readiness to die and to confront the U.S. and Zionist intervention in the Arab Gulf region, and confirmed that what is happening there is an Arab affair and no foreigner has the right to stick his nose in it, and that the resort by officials in Saudi Arabia to using U.S. and foreign forces is rejected by the whole Arab nation from the Gulf to the ocean.

They said that Arab problems, irrespective of their nature, can be solved within the context of the Arab nation, away from U.S. and foreign interference. The participants in the march handed over a copy of the memorandum to the Saudi Embassy.

'Human Rights' Demanded in Gulf Crisis

LD1108213890 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] The News Department summed up for us a series of news as reported by news agencies and gave them to us in the text of the following report:

The human rights, the prestige of international law, charters, and conventions are concepts whose meanings have always been controlled by the United States and the West, and their definitions differ according to situations. The question is: Where are the human rights, where is the prestige of the international law, and where are the UN charters, conventions, laws, and calls?

Where have all these been when the Israelis usurped Palestine, invaded Lebanon, and attacked Iraq and Tunisia? Where have all these been when the United States rampaged in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Korea, Grenada, Libya, Panama, Nicaragua, and Lebanon? Where have all these been when the British Navy forces, supported by the United States travelled more than 5000 miles, to hit the Argentinian Malvinas Islands? Where are all these when France continues its occupation of New Caledonia and other regions which are thousands of miles away?

Where is the international law, and the prestige of its charters? Why did no one budge among those who made so much noise just because of an entirely internal Arab matter has occurred?

Hundreds of thousands of U.S., Zionist, European soldiers and other aids have taken possession of the Arab land among the roaring of their tanks and their aircraft. Their aim is the dignity, the freedom and the wealth of the Arabs.

Al-Qadhdhafi Returns From Alexandria

LD1208165590 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1640 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Tripoli 12 Aug (JANA)—The brother leader of the revolution has arrived in the Great Jamahiriyah from Alexandria after having taken part in the proceedings of the emergency Arab meeting; Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam

Ahmad Jallud and Col. 'Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir welcomed the brother leader upon arrival. [passage omitted]

U.S. Deployment in Gulf Termed 'Open Invasion'

LD1308042990 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] There is no other description of the U.S.-NATO military concentration in Arab territories in the Arabian Gulf except that it is an open invasion through which it aims to attempt the reoccupation of the greater Arab homeland, and also aims—and this is the essence of the conspiracy—to possess the Arab oil-rich regions and the spiritual places in them. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the revolutionary leader and custodian of pan-Arabism, has warned about this on many occasions over the past 21 years, especially on the 11th anniversary of the great Fatih revolution. As for other justifications made by America and its allies: They are lies and hypocrisy to cover this blatant attack on the Arab nation and to stain its sanctities with the dirty shoes of U.S. Marines and Yankees.

The free sons of the Arab nation do not want to hear any justification made by America, the mortal enemy of the Arab nation, which daily supports the Zionist invaders politically, economically, militarily, and in terms of information, to continue its occupation of Palestine and other occupied Arab territories, and whose crimes are to be seen in Lebanon, Grenada, Panama, Tripoli, Benghazi, and Hammam el-Chatt. Who believes this fabricated U.S. concern about Arabs, and this plot: We have the right to inquire again about the secret of this sudden U.S. concern about Arab blood. Where was that concern when that pure blood was being shed in series of dreadful massacres by savage Zionist gangs using the most modern tools of destruction and annihilation made by America itself and supplied to those Zionists with the prior knowledge that they would be pointed at the chests of the Arab nation's sons. America has not hestitated for a moment in using those antihuman and antinature weapons directly through U.S. pilots and U.S. air and naval units to shell Lebanon from the battleship New Jersey and to carry out the cowardly failed aggression against the Libyan Arab people in April 1986. [passage omitted]

What is taking place in the face of this imperialist dogfight over the Arab nation, which has now reached the extent of military storming of some parts of its territory, is the starting point in the framework of another crusader attack that aims firstly to control the economic and spiritual conters of the Arab nation, and later to attack all the constituents of its existence through complete storming of the whole of its territories and along its border from the water to the water [from the Atlantic to the Gulf]. Every part of this great Arab homeland's territory is sooner or later a target of this crusader attack that has reached its operational stage on land.

There is no option for the honorable sons of the Arab nation except to fill the political, economic, and military vacuum, and to expedite the establishment of the united, legitimate pan-Arab state over the rubble of dwarf entities to defend this immortal nation and to safequard its present and the future of its coming genertion from the threat of dispersion, Balkanization [balqanah], and extinction.

Arab countries are now required to accept the Arab federation plan submitted by the brother leader to the heads of Arab states, which is considered as the ideal practical form that complies with the Arab nation's aspiration to amass its human and material resources in the confrontation battle with the crusader and Zionist enemies. Unity is the safeguard, Noah's ark, and oasis of safety from the invasion of anyone with ambitions in the region and toward Arab resources.

The revolutionary leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's predictions for years regarding the threat to the Arab nations are now facts. Is this nation going to rush to save what is left of Arab land and honor before it is too late? Or will the Arab's fate be the same as that of the Red Indians and other nations who have been destroyed and annihilated?

Mauritania

Marchers Support Iraq, Rally at U.S. Embassy

AB1108161190 Paris AFP in French 1154 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Nouakchott, 11 Aug (AFP)—Several hundred Mauritanians marched through Nouakchott today to express their support for Iraq, following the call by Saddam Husayn to Arabs and Muslims for a holy war against "the occupation" of the holy places in Saudi Arabia.

The demonstrators, who took the avenue leading to the Presidency of the Republic, stopped in front of the American Embassy shouting slogans: "Down with imperialism," "Down with the Arab reactionary attitude," and "Glory to Iraq and its president." They were dispersed by security forces stationed in front of the Embassy.

Mauritanian volunteers have been reporting at the Iraqi Embassy in Nouakchott since last week, in order to go and fight beside Iraqi nationals against the U.S. and Western presence in the Gulf.

The Iraqi head of state benefits from a very large audience among Mauritanians, notably because of the support he gave Mauritania during its conflict with Senegal.

Yesterday, Mauritania expressed some reservations on the resolution adopted by the majority of the members of the Arab League condemning the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and agreeing to the U.S. intervention in the Gulf. Mauritania's attitude was due to the privileged relations existing between Nouakchott and Kuwait, one of its main financial backers.

Sudan

Groups Hail Iraq's Saddam, Condemn 'Intervention'

EA1008212290 Khartoum SUNA in English 0924 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Khartoum 10th August (SUNA)—The popular committees in the national capital have issued a joint communique condemning the foreign intervention in the Gulf region.

A communique issued by the popular committee Thursday [9 August] said the committees are following with great concern the events in the Arab Gulf and "the imperialist and colonialist states' intervention and the Zionist conspiracies against the Arab nation", the communique said. The communique has reaffirmed the popular committees' stand beside "Arab brothers against any foreign interventions". The communique said the popular committees are putting all their potentials for the defence of the Arab nation.

On the other hand, the [word indistinct] Nile popular committees have sent a message to the Iraqi president, Saddam Husayn, hailing his "sold [as received] struggle against the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nations." The message strongly condemned the barbaric imperialist intervention in the Arab and Islamic holy lands. It called on the Arab and Islamic nations to undertake "the jihad (holy war) to defend their civilization and heritage." The committee announced putting their potentialities to combat the external intervention in the Arab lands.

Students Condemn 'Interference' in Arab Homeland

Hold March at University

EA1108174590 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Aug (SUNA)—Khartoum today witnessed a students' march, organized by the students of the Sudanese Science and Technological University, which condemned the foreign interference in the Arab homeland. The march called on the masses of the Sudanese people and the student masses to volunteer to defend Arab land.

Express Solidarity With Iraq

EA1108201990 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] The chairman and members of the Revolution Command Council have received a message from the Khartoum Students' Union which states that the imperialist powers' craziness in the Gulf is a (?humiliation) of the Muslim and Arab people, and stresses the condemnation by the Sudanese students' movement of the troop concentration against Iraq. They also warned America of the consequences of continuing its involvement.

The Khartoum University Students' Union also sent a message to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn expressing their solidarity with Iraq in the same trench to defend Arab and Islamic land from the stain of imperialist hegemony.

SPLA Reportedly Captures Western Equatoria Town

EA1008161690 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Another garrison town in Western Equatoria falls to the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army]. [martial music]

SPLA forces of the Bright Star campaign, Phase 3, this morning, Friday 10 August 1990, captured the strategic garrison town of Ras Wulu in Western Equatoria on the Zairian border. The combined Bright Star campaign, Phase 3, forces of Deng Nyal Task Forces, Bright Star campaign artillery, and Bright Star campaign combat engineers captured Ras Wulu after three days of heavy fighting.

The garrison was almost totally annihilated. A few remnants are now being pursued towards Maridi, and SPLA forces are in total and firm control of Ras Wulu and all the surrounding areas up to Meki. [passage omitted]

Claims 51 Die in Ambush

EA1008211690 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] SPLA forces of the Bright Star campaign, Phase 1, repulsed and inflicted heavy casualties on a large enemy convoy moving from Juba to rescue the besieged garrison town of Yei [in Western Equatoria]. The convoy, codenamed Abtal al-Juba [heroes of Juba], was ambushed at Bungu on Tuesday, 7 August 1990. The enemy suffered 51 killed, including a first lieutenant, and 86 wounded. Two tanks—one T-62 and one T-55 were completely destroyed. Five logistics trucks were destroyed.

Many soldiers of the so-called Abtal al-Juba ran back to Juba. Remnants of the convoy are now pinned down in the Jabal Bungu area and Bright Star campaign forces are ready to totally annihilate the convoy if it persists on its ill-fated journey.

The Bright Star campaign commander advises soldiers of the so-called Abtal al-Juba to go back to Juba, as Yei is not a good place to go to. Here is (?load) of death on the convoy and load of death in Yei for those who reached, so why go to Yei. [sentence as heard]

The chairman and commander in chief congratulates the Bright Star campaign, Phase 1, commander, officers, NCO's, and men who participated in the Jabal Bungu ambush for this great victory.

Tunisia

Summit Resolution Called 'Not Binding'

LD1108095390 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Last night the Cairo summit was concluded with a statement, approved by 12 countries only, which specified the formation of an Arab force to defend the region and condemned what was described as Iraqi interference in Kuwait. The statement announced that it does not recognize the Iraqi resolution to annex Kuwait.

The final statement was approved by 12 Arab countries only, which were the six GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] countries and Lebanon, Syria, Morocco, Somalia, Djibouti, and Egypt. The resolution was opposed by three countries: Libya, Palestine, and Iraq. Algeria and Yemen abstained, and Mauritania, Jordan, and Sudan had reservations about the resolution.

The Cairo summit resolution is not binding because it was not unanimously adopted, as specified by the Arab League Charter.

Tunisia did not participate in the Cairo summit because it does not support any aggression against Iraq.

Aim of Summit To 'Cover Up' U.S. Intervention

LD1108142790 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] So the Cairo summit ended on the same day, and its resolution was issued as if it were well prepared beforehand, as a collective Arab cover-up of the U.S. military intervention in the Gulf crisis so U.S. armed forces could land as an honored guest on the soil of the Islamic sacred places.

This resolution consecrates the principle of international legitimacy, and therefore condemns Iraq, does not recognize the Iraqi resolution to annex Kuwait, and demands that Iraq withdraw its troops from Kuwait and return to its previous positions.

So far, any Arab could approve of this resolution and consider it an Arab stance to settle an Arab problem. However, any Arab will be stunned as he continues to read this resolution. The resolution includes a condemnation of what it called Iraqi threats to the Gulf countries and the amassing of Iraqi troops at the Saudi borders, while Iraq has denied amassing its troops at the borders of Saudi Arabia and does not intend at all to storm Saudi territory, as there is no justification for that.

Furthermore, the resolution proceeds to cover up the measures adopted by Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states within what the resolution called a legitimate right to defense. This means covering up the call on the help of U.S. military forces, whose presence on Saudi territory will not be simply a pleasure visit to end whenever Saudi Arabia so wishes, as the Saudi statement said then.

In order to give this suspicious movement even more cover, the summit responded to the request of Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf countries to send Arab forces to support their armed forces. Naturally, this is in order to cover up the U.S. military intervention.

This is what is concerned in an analysis of the text of the resolution itself.

As far as the legality and legitimacy of the resolution is concerned, we should put on record the following reservations:

First: The resolution was ratified by 12 Arab countries only. They were the six GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] countries, headed by Saudi Arabia, in addition to Lebanon, Somalia, Djibouti, Morocco, Egypt, and Syria, which is still preserving its animosity toward Iraq, and which the United States tried to drag into an alliance with Iran and Turkey against Iraq.

Second: The resolution was opposed by Iraq and also by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which has in the past been exposed to U.S. aggression. The resolution was also opposed by Palestine, whose struggling people fight against the Israeli occupation, which is supported by the United States.

Third: Algeria and Yemen abstained; and Mauritania, Jordan, and Sudan had reservations about it.

A simple analysis of the vote confirms that this resolution does not enjoy any credibility whatsoever, as Arab resolutions do not become binding unless they are unanimously adopted, as the Arab League Charter specifies.

One last remark remains, concerning Tunisia's nonattendance of this summit. The Tunisian Republic preferred to be absent from the Cairo summit, as it thus absented itself from meeting the aim of which is to cover up U.S. military intervention in a purely Arab conflict to justify an premiditated attack on Iraq, which fought for eight years on behalf of the Arabs and made them proud—not only by its victory in the battlefield, but also by its acquired strength, which revived the spirit of the Arab nation.

Tunisia is against intervention and against aggression, and for the principle of international legitimacy and the right of every country to security and sovereignty. However, Tunisia is also against foreign intervention and against the violation of national soil by any foreign power, even if it is a friendly power.

President Ben Ali Explains Summit Absence

LD1108231890 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Speech by Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali on 11 August; place not given—recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Citizens:

Questions have arisen nationally and internationally on the reasons behind Tunisia's absence from the emergency Arab summit. In order to clarify such a stance, which we took in view of our pan-Arab and international policies as well as our country's interest in her relations with brethren and friends, we believe it will be beneficial to restate Tunisia's stance toward the Iraqi-Kuwaiti dispute and clarify the reasons which led us not to take part in the summit on the date which was fixed for it.

We took the initiative from the outset of the dispute between Iraq and Kuwait, in the absence of a Maghrebian unified stance, to explain our stance. We stressed the need for adherence to international legitimacy as well the principles embodied in the UN and the Arab League Charters, particularly those stipulating the need to resolve disputes through peaceful means, not to use force, and not to interfere in others' internal affairs. We called upon Iraq to withdraw its forces from the Kuwaiti territories, affirming the need to contain the dispute within a pure Arab framework. Such a stance had been taken before the issuance of the Arab League Ministerial Council's resolutions. On the same day, we contacted the Arab League secretary general, demanding the convening of an emergency Arab summit to examine such a problem. However, to our surprise, the date of the summit was fixed at very short notice, a matter which indicated a precipitation and a haste which would not allow consultations and the necessary endeavor to guarantee the best possible chances of success for the summit.

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak contacted me last Wednesday [8 August] late in the evening and said that he was inviting me to the summit to be held on Thursday. Just like that, very simply, without any preparations or consultation. We asked the postponment of the date for two or three days. I intended to leave for Iraq to contact President Saddam Husayn and to persuade him of the need to reach a settlement that would ensure the rights of the parties to the dispute and protect the unity of the Arab nation, its interests and security. I had conveyed all that to the Iraqi envoy, and stressed to him the great dangers that threaten Iraq itself and the dire consequences that will sweep all that the Arab nation has built and all that it has achieved in terms of resources to assert its existence and to defend itself. However, our request was met with total silence, and a summit was held hastily. Moreover, its opening was postponed for the very reasons which we were apprehensive about, and it has achieved the results which we expected and feared.

Naturally, the outcome of the summit has proven the soundness of our opinion. Even worse is the fact that foreign forces were arriving in the Arab land even before the summit began. It would have been respectful of national feelings, considering the gravity of the situation, to stop the process of landing these forces, bearing in mind the Arab League resolution has stipulted the containment of the dispute within the Arab fold, and that Iraq has strongly denied an aggressive intention against any country, and that we did not receive any notification, official or semi-official, of a threat to this country or that. There was no justification for asking the help of foreign forces. Assuming the existence of such a danger, it would have been far better, according to Arab-Islamic values and the rules of the Arab League, to resort, first and foremost, to the Arab states, to make use of their forces to separate the disputing parties.

Citizens, we refused to participate in this summit because we do not want to attend for the sake of attendance, and we do not want to attend superficial, unprepared, and fruitless meetings. And Tunisia, as people and state, due to her distinguished relations with both Iraq and Kuwait and with other sister states, and due to her pan-Arab and historical duty, does not accept the consecration of a fait accompli to side with this party or that. Tunisia, endeavoring with all her efforts to close the rift and realize Arab solidarity, does not accept the consecration of groupings and division.

Arab-Muslim Tunisia does not accept lending an imaginary legitimacy to foreign intervention in the nation's affairs, regardless of their acuteness, because it believes that this does not serve Arab interests, nor peace and security in the region, but increases its complexity through the internationalization of the issue, pushing the principals toward more insistence and rigidity.

Citizens, the situation in the Gulf region and its repercussions in the Arab arena puts a historic responsibility on our shoulders toward our nation and people, who are facing today the most difficult test of their existence, security, and dignity. The same situation makes us bitterly doubt the seriousness of the pretext of international legitimacy to deploy foreign forces on the Arab land.

We have experienced this legitimacy through the lasting Palestinian ordeal, the occupation of the Arab land, the invasion of Lebanon, and the repression of the uprising, despite numerous UN resolutions, and despite the repetitive use of the veto against the legitimate rights of people.

Events and developments have proven that legitimacy and the principles it is based upon are nothing compared with the vital interests of the powerful countries. Legitimacy is made to adapt to these interests, according to the kind of relationship that exists with the parties to be condemned.

Citizens, Tunisia has always been known for its moderation and attachment to legitimacy and peaceful solutions. However, in light of these developments, which made legitimacy and principles the servant of interests, and which wanted to impose certain concepts, Tunisia could not attend a meeting that wanted to consecrate this bitter reality. Our responsibility is great, and we have shouldered it. We ask God to grant us success. Peace be with you, God's mercy and blessings.

Cairo Summit Viewed as 'Tragic Event'

LD1208015190 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Excerpt] We point out that TAP [TUNISIEN AGENCE PRESSE] has written a commentary in which it notes that the Cairo summit led to a result contrary to the intended purpose and that it did not succeed in reaching an Arab solution. The results confirmed the correctness of the Tunisian stand and its views.

In a speech broadcast by Radio and Television president Zine El Abidine Ben Ali explained Tunisia's stand and showed its various dimensions in a way that discards all skepticism cast on the truthfulness of Tunisia's Arab and Islamic orientations, its attachment to the unity of Arab ranks, its firm concern about the protection of the interests of the Arab nation, and its endeavors to close the rift and achieve Arab solidarity.

It is regrettable that the Cairo summit was almost a tragic event. The tragedy consists in the fact that this meeting, which was called for with haste and was concluded in an even greater haste, has left such negative effects that will not be erased by time. Those who came to Cairo to receive a document of approval which they badly needed have come out of the meeting with an incomplete approval. As for those who came to the meeting to discuss and debate, to try to think and put things right, they have come out of the meeting with stands swaying between rejection, reservation, and abstention.

This is how Arabs called for a summit to treat a conflict between two countries and came out of their meeting divided between what will be known in the future as the group of agreement, the group of rejection, the group of reservation, and the group of abstention. This is the result of the tragic event, or to put it in a better way, the first of its results. As for the rest of results, they consist in war prospects whose fire is burning our consciences today, and might burn the bodies of Arabs tomorrow. The rest also consists in this new abortion we brought to the Palestinian issue, after having thrust the Palestinian organization in Arab conflicts in a way that might destroy it.

The rest of the results consist in this new political bankruptcy which proves that we are not ready to play our role in a world which is no longer submitted to the duality of the East and West, but is submitted to the principle of the one force, which gives a chance only to the solidary peoples. Otherwise, we would all fall into cheap and humiliating subordination. [passage omitted]

National Committee To Support Iraq Formed

LD1208055190 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] A National Committee for Supporting Iraq has been formed in Tunisia. The committee is open to all vital forces in Tunisia: political parties, professional organizations, trade unions, and independent persons.

The working program of the committee is to provide moral and intellectual support to Iraq in its crisis, which is represented by the dangers constituted by the presence of foreign forces in the region.

'Arafat Briefs Ben Ali on Arab Summit

LD1208124290 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali conferred this morning at the Republican Palace in Carthage with the Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat, in the presence of Mohamed Jari, minister director of the presidential office, and Mr. Hakam Bal'awi, member of the Fatah central committee.

After the audience, Mr. Yasir 'Arafat stated that following the end of the emergency Arab summit convened in Cairo to discuss the serious events surrounding the Arab nation, he took care to brief the president on all details of what took place during this summit, especially the proposals tabled either by the Palestinian side or by a number of Arab leaders aimed at reaching an Arab settlement to the Gulf crisis, without foreign intervention.

The Palestinian president expressed his regrets that the proposals adopted by the Palestinian side and a number of Arab leaders were not submitted to the vote during Cairo summit, for reasons beyond our capacity.

Mr. Yasir 'Arafat added, I still say, as I have agreed with the president [of Tunisia], that the only way to save the Arab region from the catastrophe that is threatening the existence and security of the Arab nation is to solve our problems solely within an Arab framework.

After highlighting the seriousness of the explosive situation in the Gulf region, aimed at forcing the Arab nation to kneel, Yasir 'Arafat said that we have no way other than to show more Arab solidarity through closing Arab ranks. In this connection he recalled that during previous occasions Arab problems were solved through an Arab framework that contributed toward healing Arab wounds.

In conclusion, Mr. Yasir 'Arafat hailed the speech of President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali made yesterday. In this connection, he said that President Ben Ali clearly expressed the mind and feelings of every Arab nationalist and every militant of this Arab nation.

Imam Calls for Edict Against King Fahd

JN1208065590 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] The imam and preacher of the al-Zaytunah Mosque in the Tunisian capital has urged Muslim clergymen to apply the Islamic cannon law against the Saudi ruler Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz for allowing the U.S. armies to desecrate holy places.

The imam and preacher of the al-Zaytunah mosque said in his Friday sermon that the conduct of the Saudi ruler

is an unmistakably clear transgression against God's canon law and that he has become an apostate—a matter which dictates that the Islamic canon law be applied against him with the endorsement of all Muslims.

The preacher added: Here is the son of Sa'ud, after he used the wealth of Muslims for his own benefit and for the benefit of his family and entourage, and his masters—the crusaders—inviting the infidels to shed the blood of Muslims, to molest their women, and plunder their wealth in Iraq. Hence, a meeting [of religious scholars] must be held to issue and announce a religious edict in this regard.

Ruling Party Reaffirms Solidarity With Iraq

LD1308004790 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Excerpts] The Political Bureau of the Democratic Constitutional Rally held a meeting in Tunis to follow up the developments in the Gulf Region. [passage omitted] While expressing its profound regret at the serious military escalation in the Gulf region and the deterioration of the state of affairs among brothers that has resulted from it and which the emergency Arab summit in Cairo was not able to overcome, the Political Bureau stresses that dispute among brothers, however acute, categorically does not justify the deployment of foreign troops in Arab territories and opposes the use of these territories as a base for any form of aggression against any Arab country.

The Political Bureau reaffirms its solidarity with the brotherly Iraqi people in the face of any foreign aggression that will expose the security and stability of the region as a whole to the most serious threats. In view of the threat the situation poses to the whole Arab nation, the Political Bureau urges all brothers to shoulder their historic responsiblities and work toward getting out of the trap and safeguarding the unity of the Arab ranks.

Yemeni President Calls Ben Ali, Appreciates Stand

LD1208234290 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali received a phone call this evening from the Yemeni President, 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih. During the call, the Yemeni president expressed to the head of state his appreciation and respect for the principled, honorable stand taken by Tunis vis-a-vis the situation in the Gulf region.

Kuwait

Amir Praises Arab Summit Resolution

LD1108215290 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2105 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Aug (SPA)—His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait, has praised the swift response of their majesties and their excellencies the leaders of the Arab countries for attending the emergency Arab summit conference, which ended its proceedings in Cairo last night, Friday.

His Highness added, during the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers meeting held under his chairmanship last night, that such a response demonstrated the Arab leaders' deep sense of responsibility to improve the situation confronting the Arab nation. Kuwait Radio says His Royal Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait, has hailed the stances of a number of Arab leaders with Kuwait, a matter which has led to the adoption of proper resolutions at this summit meeting, putting matters back in their proper place. His Highness the amir of the State of Kuwait has praised the international community's response—stemming from international and regional organizations as well as from presidents of Arab, Islamic, and friendly countries—with the government and the people of Kuwait with their just stance to demand the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from the Kuwaiti territories as soon as possible and the return of the legitimate government to the country.

'Official' Source Says Arabs Blamed Kuwaiti Amir

NC1208125390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] An official source told our radio today that some Arab officials blamed Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah during the Arab summit for not knowing how to manage the crisis with Iraq before the military operation that ended with Kuwait's occupation.

The source said: Kuwait could have written off Iraq's debts of $19 million [figure as heard] while the Kuwaiti assets which are now frozen and whose fate remains unknown amounts to $220 billion. The source stressed that the above mentioned Arab officials told al-Sabah: It is true that Iraq has exceeded all limits in its actions but it was possible to prevent this crisis which has opened a deep wound in the Arab nation's body and which will bring negative repercussions on it.

The official Lebanese source expressed fears over the effects of such repercussions on the Lebanese arena. Describing the outcome of the recent summit in Cairo and its effects on Lebanon, the source said: The atmosphere is dark and the coming days will be black. This is what Lebanon reaped.

The source also revealed that Kuwait recently paid $1 billion to Turkey to close down the Iraqi pipelines carrying Iraqi oil across its territories.

UK Protests Over Shooting of Citizen

LD1208123390 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1200 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] A British subject has been shot in Kuwait, some kilometres from the Saudi Arabia border, the Foreign Office said today. The incident took place late yesterday, but it was not immediately know if he was alive or dead. The Foreign Office, which has so far refused to release his name, immediately sought more information, and protested to the Iraqi authorities.

The man was part of a group, but the Foreign Office was not prepared to speculate that the group was seeking to escape from Kuwait, as others had done the previous day, when they challenged by Iraqi soldiers. [as received]

In a statement today the Foreign Office said: "We have received a report that a British subject was shot some kilometers on the Kuwaiti side of the Kuwaiti-Saudi Border on the evening of August 11.

"We have personal details and have notified next of kin. But we do not yet have a full account of the incident. We do not have confirmation of whether he is alive or dead.

"We have demanded confirmation and clarification from the Iraqi authorities and made it clear that if the report is accurate, and if Iraqi troops were responsible, this is a barbaric incident, which will deeply shock the world community.

"We regard it with the utmost seriousness. Iraq is responsible as an occupying power and as a signatory to the fourth Geneva convention, for the safety of foreign nationals in Kuwait (and Iraq).

"We are instructing our embassy in Kuwait to raise the matter urgently with the Iraqi military authorities in Kuwait and to attempt to visit the scene.

"A senior Foreign Office official protested strongly and expressed our outrage to the Iraqi ambassador in London as soon as we heard of the incident late on Saturday night. We have instructed the ambassador in Baghdad to take action at the earliest opportunity with the Iraqi authorities at the highest possible level."

Mr. Roger Tomkys, a senior Foreign Office official, telephoned the Iraqi ambassador in London late last night to lodge Britain's protest at the incident.

Foreign Office Minister William Waldergrave said the information about the shooting had come from others who had come out of Kuwait. Mr. Waldegrave declined to discuss what Britain might do further if the British subject turned out to be dead.

He said: "I do not want to go into that. What it does mean is that the British people—and I see from the polls

today they are strongly behind the action by the United Nations, the US, and ourselves—should not think that dealing with this kind of dictator will be costless. It will need steady nerves, as we saw from the Falklands."

He noted that it would have been "wrong and dangerous" of the British Embassy in Kuwait to have encouraged people to try to escape.

Mr. Waldegrave, speaking on BBC Radio 4's The World This Weekend, said it was natural that people in Britain, who were anxious about relatives and friends in Iraq and Kuwait "should feel frustrated that we cannot do miracles. But we cannot."

The special telephone system at the Foreign Office to provide information, which was not perfect at the start, was not much better. The Foreign Office was also in touch with people in other parts of the country who had established help lines to try to provide assurance to relatives and friends.

"This kind of self-help is very sensible, and we will give what help we can."

Asked if Britons trapped in Iraq and Kuwait should be regarded as hostages, he said: "Iraq should conduct her occupation of Kuwait as an occupying power, and as a signatory, as she is, of the 4th Geneva convention. She has a duty to let people go. While she is not doing that she is in breach, yet again, of international law.

"Whether you call them hostages, whether you call them prisoners, whether you call them people who are simply not allowed their natural rights of free movement, we are with our colleagues in the European Community, and others such as the Russians bringing the maximum pressure to get our innocent people who are non-combatants."

Mr. Waldegrave said he suspected that Saddam Husayn, who had asked the Iraqis to tighten their belts, would do the same with those who were now trapped.

He was asked to comment on "scare" stories that Saddam Husayn would place foreign nationals in key installations to inhibit attacks by the multi-national force. He replied: "These are issues which my father's generation was familiar with. This is what happened when Hitler invaded the countries of Eastern Europe. We cannot ultimately be deflected from our central role in our attempt to reimpose international law by threats to individuals. It is a hard saying, but it must be true. It was true in 1939. It is true now.

"Obviously however we must try to get those people out. This is what all our diplomacy, with the Community and the United Nations, is directed towards."

Kuwait's ambassador to Britain, Ghazi al-Rayyis, later gave a vivid account of how he had heard the Briton was shot then left bleeding on the road. He believed the shooting indicated the Iraqis were trying to provoke the US and UK into taking action. He told Sky News the man was in one of a convoy of two or three cars heading for the border.

"The first car managed to get away," he said.

"The second, they stopped and immediately they shot this man.

"They asked the others to leave the car and go walking to the border, which was about five kilometres, in the heat.

"They dragged the injured man out of the car, threw him on the ground and left him bleeding there.

"I hope he is not dead."

Mr. al-Rayyis said: "I think the morale of the Iraqi troops is very low, and they are trying desperately to show their anger by escalating, by killing foreigners, giving an excuse for the US and the UK to act, and do something about the situation....."

He confirmed the shot man was English, but would not give more details, saying he wanted to leave it "to the authorities" to tell the family.

The ambassador claimed Kuwaiti troops were still on the border, fighting mainly at night.

He added: "The Iraqis are just surrendering without a fight."

Asked if there has been any contact between the two sides today, Mr. al-Rayyis said: "Not between Saudi Arabia and the Iraqis, but between our forces and the Iraqis.

"There are three tanks with their staff who surrendered, and about 115 soldiers threw (down) their uniforms last night and gave up their arms.

"They just were dressed in civilian clothes and disappeared.

"That means their morale is very, very low."

UK Citizen on 'Resistance,' Iraqi Defections

NC1208153990 Paris AFP in English 1525 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Manama, Aug 12 (AFP)—Several Iraqi soldiers deserted soon after invading Kuwait, a British national said here Sunday, a day after fleeing Kuwait. "We saw several young Iraqi soldiers and some of their superiors, about 20 years old, taking off their uniform and putting on the Kuwaiti dishdasha (traditional white robe), few days after the Iraqi invasion," said Briton Alan J., a bank employee in Kuwait, who declined to give his last name. "They refuse to obey orders any more. It seems they are not happy and they don't accept such an invasion," he said after fleeing Kuwait early Saturday.

Two Iraqi pilots defected Thursday and landed on Saudi Arabia's east coast, an informed U.S. source in the Gulf said Saturday. Official confirmation of the defection could not be obtained from Riyadh. American and British forces are deploying in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf

to help avert a possible Iraqi attack, following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2.

Alan J., said his trip across the Saudi desert to Bahrain—in a convoy of eight all-terrain vehicles carrying 22 Britons, five Americains, three Irish, a Filipino, and a Singaporean—had been organized by "Kuwaitis in the resistance." "A small resistance has started to be organized in Kuwait," he said.

Leaving Kuwait Friday "we saw on the northern part of the coast several missiles, tanks and so much other military equipment," he said. Generally, the Iraqi soldiers "with their uniform behave nicely with (Kuwaiti) nationals and foreigners," he said. "They pay for all they are buying in the supermarkets, restaurants and petrol stations."

"A German lady from Kuwait City and two Filipinas were raped by Iraqi soldiers. They have been identified and sent back home (to Iraq)," he said. Earlier reports from foreigners fleeing Kuwait said Iraqi soldiers had run amok in Kuwait City, looting shops for gold, silver, jewelry and food, and stealing cars.

Turning to life in Kuwait, he said it "has become normal. Not as before, but we could see cars on the streets, we could make local phone calls without any problem. Banks and governement administration are still closed." Thomas W., an American banker who was in the convoy, said "Iraqis have damaged in eight hours all the progress Kuwaitis have made in 50 years." "When I go back home, to Florida, I will get in touch with my senator and friends to start a campaign against Saddam Husayn," he said.

Communique Notes Activities of 'Resistance Heroes'

JN1008222690 (Clandestine) Kuwait Radio in Arabic 2115 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Pro-Amir of Kuwait Radio: "Communique No. 3 issued by the Kuwaiti resistance"]

[Text] The resistance heroes in a number of areas in the country today carried out a number of heroic operations against the enemy and its invading forces. The youths of the resistance began chasing the invading forces from one street to another after destroying their vehicles. The following is the result of these heroic operations:

1. Destroying a number of personnel carriers.
2. Destroying several Jeeps.
3. Killing or capturing a number of invading troops.
4. Destroying a military truck laden with ammunition and equipment, killing its occupants, and setting it ablaze.

Blessed are your hands, sons of Kuwait and Arab sons on Kuwaiti land. Long live the Kuwaiti resistance; long live proud Kuwait; and long live our leader and symbol, the amir of the land, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah.

Go for more resistance and heroic operations. Victory is coming, God willing. The sun of victory and the dawn of freedom will appear soon.

Officer Claims Exiles Forming Guerrilla Force

LD1208163790 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1556 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Exiled Kuwaiti officers are organising a guerrilla force to fight occupying Iraqi troops, it was alleged today.

A Kuwaiti Army major told SKY TV news by telephone from the Kuwait-Saudi Arabian border the officers had gone underground to co-ordinate the operation.

He vowed to fight "to the end" to force a retreat by Iraq.

"Kuwaitis have all undergone compulsory military service and they are fully trained in the use of light weaponry, so our job has been to put them into small groups and conduct guerrilla operations inside Kuwait."

Minister, Opposition Figure Escape Country

NC1108101290 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0954 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Aug (MENA)—The Saudi newspaper AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT reports that Ahmad al-Sa'dun, former chairman of the Kuwaiti National Assembly and leader of the Kuwaiti opposition; and Kuwaiti Information Minister Shaykh Jabir Mubarak al-Hamad succeeded in escaping from Kuwait and arrived in Hafar al-Batin in Saudi Arabia yesterday, Friday.

The paper says that al-Sa'dun and Shaykh Jabir succeeded in hiding from the Iraqi forces until they arrived at the Saudi border with the help of Arab citizens in Kuwait.

KUNA, AL-QABAS To Operate From London

NC1108121090 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Kuwaiti media sources today disclosed that KUNA [KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY] will very soon resume its transmission from London. The sources said that the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS is setting up offices in London, to prepare to begin publishing from there.

Meanwhile, Kuwaiti political sources have said that all the Kuwaiti newspapers will soon restart operations at various foreign capitals.

Egypt Air Crews Reportedly Held in Kuwait

NC1108205790 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2040 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA)—Egypt Air sources have disclosed that the members of two Egypt Air crews have been held in Kuwait since the Iraqi troops' devastation of the Kuwaiti territories on 2 August.

The crews comprise 17 people, including 4 pilots. They arrived in Kuwait the night before the invasion and were supposed to return home the next day. However, the Iraqi invasion and the closure of the Kuwait airport prevented them from flying home.

Saudi Arabia

King Fahd Receives Kuwaiti Prime Minister

LD1108135690 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1320 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (SPA)—The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud—may God safeguard him—received this afternoon in Cairo at his residence His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah Al-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister. The audience was attended by the official delegation accompanying the custodian of the two holy mosques and the official delegation accompanying His Excellency Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah.

Source Denies General Mobilization Declared

NC0708060890

[Editorial report] Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic carries a press review at the end of its 0400 GMT newcast on 7 August. The press review includes the following prominent headlines: "His Highness the Amir of Kuwait received Prince 'Abdallah Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz and a number of princes in the presence of the Kuwaiti heir apparent and a number of shaykhs and ministers." "An official source denies an Israeli report on the Kingdom's declaration of general mobilization and military movements." There is no further elaboration of these headlines in the cast.

Saudis Reportedly Fire on Two Iraqi Planes

NC1108165090 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Nicosia, Aug 11 (AFP)—Saudi troops fired ground-to-air missiles at two Iraqi reconnaissance planes Saturday that were overflying Saudi territory near Dhahran air base in Eastern Province, a Western diplomatic source said here. The Iraqi jets were 320 kilometers (190 miles) from the Kuwait border over Saudi territory when Saudi troops opened fire with a dozen missiles in the early afternoon, the source told Agence France-Presse. The Iraqi planes immediately withdrew, the source said.

These are the first shots fired between Iraq and Saudi Arabia in the gathering Gulf crisis since Iraq invaded Kuwait August 2. American forces have been deploying at the Dhahran base, where Galaxy transport planes have been unloading men and equipment. The civilian airport at Dhahran has been closed and flights rerouted to other cities in the Gulf.

'Source' Denies Missile Fire

LD1108220190 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2132 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Riyadh 11 Aug, SPA—An authoritative source at the Ministry of Defense and Aviation has denied tonight's AFP report, quoting what it called a diplomatic source in Nicosia, that the Saudi anti-aircraft batteries opened fire this afternoon on two Iraqi reconnaissance aircraft which were overflying the Saudi territories.

This came in a statement made by the source to SPA today asserting that such a report was untrue. The authoritative source at the Ministry of Defense and Aviation said furthermore "such a report is categorically false."

Egyptian Military Team Arrives in Riyadh 11 Aug

LD1108194690 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] In implementation of Clause 6 of the emergency Arab summit meeting, which ended its proceedings in Cairo yesterday, a military working team from the Arab Republic of Egypt, led by Staff Major General Muhammad Ali Bilal, has arrived in Riyadh to coordinate with the Saudi officials on how to implement the clause.

Team Commander Views Mission

NC1208072390 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2309 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Aug (MENA)—Staff Major General Muhammad 'Ali Bilal, commander of the Egyptian military working team in Saudi Arabia, said that the team is in that country in implementation of the resolution of the emergency Arab summit in Cairo.

In an interview with Saudi television last night, Maj. Gen. Bilal said that the Egyptian political and military leadership instructed him to make arrangements with his brothers the commanders of the Saudi military armed forces and cooordinate with them in accordance with the summit resolutions.

Maj. Gen. Bilal said that actual preliminary coordination began as soon as he arrived. This coordination, he said, is in the framework of the comradery of arms, blood, religion, and Arabism. The only goal is to safeguard the Arab people and keep their flags flying.

Asked about the size of the forces contributed by Egypt and other Arab countries, Maj. Gen. Bilal said that the size of these forces is to be determined by the nature of the mission and the military situation and in coordination with the commanders of the Saudi armed forces.

As for the date for the arrival of these troops—which will act as an Arab umbrella—Maj. Gen. Bilal said that the date will be set as soon as the coordination is completed, mentioning that the coordination will be completed today [11 August]. He added that all the forces that will be decided upon are ready to arrive immediately at the appropriate time that will be set in coordination with the Saudi brothers.

Arrival of 3,000 Troops Reported

NC1208081890 Paris AFP in English 0805 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Cairo, Aug 12 (AFP)—Three thousand men form the first contingent of Egyptian troops that landed Saturday in Saudi Arabia, the daily Al-Jumhuriyah reported Sunday.

The soldiers are part of an umbrella of Arab forces aimed at protecting Saudi Arabia and countries in the region after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2.

Unofficial estimates had earlier put the contingent at 5,000 men.

Another newspaper, Al-Akhbar, said other Egyptian military contingents would head for "another brother Arab country, at its request" in the coming days, but did not say which one. [passage omitted]

'Token' Syrian Force To Join Multinational Group

NC1308083790 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] It has been learned that the Arab military force that will deploy in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will be 10,000 soldiers strong and that the token Syrian force will not exceed 100 soldiers and officers.

It has also been learned that another Egyptian force will arrive in Saudi Arabia today. This force will consist of 1,000 soldiers who are highly trained in chemical warfare. This force has been carefully selected from the air defense, artillery, and infantry forces.

Baghdad Reports Troops Massing on Yemeni Border

JN1308064490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0610 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Amman, 13 Aug (INA)—The Saudi regime has massed large troops from the various army corps on the border with the Republic of Yemen.

Travelers arriving from Saudi Arabia told the INA correspondent in Amman that the government of agent Fahd sought the assistance of U.S. and Zionist forces in order to station them along the border with Yemen for fear that the Yemeni masses might launch attacks on the American forces. The travelers added that they were thoroughly searched by Fahd's henchmen and were interrogated for 10 hours.

The correspondent said the Saudi regime's henchmen began to harass Arab citizens of the countries which sided with the nation and declared their pan-Arab affiliation. The Jordanian and Palestinian citizens were harassed by the passport officials and one of these officials was cited as saying "Bush and Israel are better than the Palestinians, Jordanians, and entire Arab nation."

U.S. Troops Reportedly Fire at Saudi Citizens

JN1308065890 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 13 Aug 90 Second Edition p 1

[Text] Amman—Travelers arriving from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have stated that at least 10 Saudi citizens were martyred and others wounded when U.S. soldiers fired at them after hundreds of Saudi citizens demonstrated in front of a U.S. military base.

Jordanian, Syrian, and Lebanese truck drivers said a state of turmoil is prevailing in the city of Dhahran as a result of the incident.

Eyewitnesses arriving from Saudi Arabia said most Saudi citizens object to the presence of U.S. forces and that the Saudi Army's role is now confined to controlling the internal situation.

'Official Source' Denies Report

LD1208234990 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2310 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Riyadh, 12 Aug (SPA)—An official source has denied the report published in the first edition tonight of "SAWT AL-SHA'B" which is published in the Jordanian capital attributed to what the paper called "arrivals from the Kingdom" [of Saudi Arabia] that at least ten Saudi citizens have been martyred and others wounded as a result of being fired on by American soldiers. The source reaffirmed in a statement to SPA that this report is unfounded and pointed out that the report is part of the propaganda campaigns aimed at harming the position of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the extensive international support the Kingdom's security arrangements enjoy.

Two Iraqi Pilots Reportedly Defect 9 Aug

NC1108161990 Paris AFP in English 1617 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Nicosia, Aug 11 (AFP)—Two Iraqi pilots defected Thursday [9 August] and landed in Saudi Arabia, an informed U.S. source in the Gulf said Saturday. The two Iraqi pilots flew down the Gulf and landed on the east coast of the kingdom, the source said.

Official confirmation of the defection could not be obtained from Riyadh.

American and British forces are deploying in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf to help avert a possible Iraqi attack.

Demonstrations Reported in Jeddah 11 Aug

JN1208122690 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Tunis, 12 Aug (INA)—The Tunisian newspaper AL-SHURUQ says that tumultuous demonstrations were staged in the Saudi city of Jeddah yesterday.

The newspaper quoted Monte Carlo radio as saying that the Saudi police violently confronted the demonstrators.

It is to be recalled that the Saudi rulers inflamed the sentiments of our Saudi Arab people by their bringing in the crusading U.S.-Zionist troops to desecrate the holy lands and launch an aggression against Arab Iraq.

Papers Castigate Saddam, Attack on Kuwait

LD1308112190 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0305 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 13 Aug (SPA)—This morning's Saudi dailies had the following lead articles. [passage omitted]

The dailies dealt with a number of important local, Arab, and international issues in its editorials. UKAZ pointed out the serious events which took place in the region following the Iraqi invasion of peaceful Kuwait, and the repercussions of such a flagrant aggression. The aggression confirms that Saddam Husayn is determined not only to usurp the rights of the Iraqi people to lead a free, dignified, and comfortable life thanks to its country's resources, which Saddam is threatening to squander in unfruitful and aimless struggles which might only serve Saddam's fantasies.

The daily asserts that it is not strange that such flagrant deeds should come from someone who has lost his dignity and who no longer has respect for Islamic and Arab ethics—he who is shameless can do whatever he likes—pointing out, however, that no one adhering to true Islamic teaching would allow his rights to be usurped. Wrong cannot defeat right. And hollow mottos will not succeed in fooling anyone in an era which permits everyone to know the facts, if he desires to do so.

In its lengthy editorial, the paper reviews the tragedies, the problems, and the harm which Saddam has inflicted upon the Iraqi people and the Arab nation, and concludes by saying: If Saddam has given himself the right to violate the right of a neighbor in an attempt to steal their land and resources, and if Saddam's soldiers are committing acts of looting, pillage, and rape in fraternal Kuwait—matters which are being daily reported by news agencies and people escaping the aggression—he should, however, know before it is too late that the people's will to bring about security, peace, and stability will always win. The whole world rejects the language of aggression and a return to barbarism.

'AL-YAWM' asserts, on the other hand, that history will judge President Saddam Husayn as a lying leader, who has deceived his people and forsaken his nation for the sake of achieving his personal ambitions to expand, impose hegemony, and rule others. The daily adds that history will judge him as someone who says something and does something else, that he is the one who bit the hand that extended aid throughout the difficult times, and that he was the first one to be ungrateful to those who stood by his side during his ordeal and supported him when misfortunate and harmful times befell him. The paper points out that his lies and fabrications against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are the best evidence for that: Was it just yesterday that President Saddam Husayn was himself paying homage, praise, and laudation, and praising Saudi Arabia's vital role in supporting him during his war with Iran? The paper recalls when he bestowed the Al-Rafidin Medal upon the custodian of the two holy mosques saying, with his own tongue, that the custodian of the two holy mosques' place is at the head of those Arabs who had given money generously, helping to put guns into the hands of our combatants with unprecedented generousity.

The daily states to President Saddam Husayn that the Kingdom and its leadership will be, as it has always been, supportive to Arabs and Muslims and [eager] to bring about peace and concord. [passage omitted]

AL-BILAD warns Muslims against Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's prattle, which is shameless and flagrant to true Muslims who are proud of their Islamic faith, defending its teaching with a firm and unshakable conviction. The daily adds in its editorial today that it is very funny to see President Saddam Husayn talking about Islamic sanctities and Islam, or that he should even mention such a true religion when he himself is far from it! How could we, and Muslims in general, accept nonsense from someone who has committed aggression against Islam and Muslims, who has violated a Muslim territory and sanctities, and inflicted a treacherous and perfidious stab in the back in violation of all treaties.

The paper describes Saddam Husayn as a hypocrite [Munafiq], and that all his acts, promises, and manners are those of any hypocrite. The paper warns us that we should avoid hypocrites, not deal with them or conclude treaties with them. The paper concludes its editorial saying: God Almighty has warned us against hypocrites, the likes of Saddam Husayn, the man who shows daring in order to laugh at his own people, and who changes his residence day in, day out, fearing that the Iraqi people might rid itself of him, his impetuosity, and his desires. [passage omitted]

United Arab Emirates

Government Calls for Volunteers for Armed Forces

NC1108205390 Paris AFP in English 1725 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Dubai, United Arab Emirates, Aug 11—The United Arab Emir[ate] (UAE) called Saturday for volunteers to bolster its small armed forces as war clouds loomed over the Gulf. An announcement carried in the Arabic daily AL-KHALIJ said all healthy UAE nationals aged between 15 and 40 could register for the armed forces in six centres across the country. The announcement made no mention of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2 or a call by Arab leaders in Cairo Friday for a joint Arab force to defend Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf countries.

Western powers have already moved substantial forces to the region to prevent an attack by Iraq against Saudi

Arabia and may back up U.N. sanctions against Baghdad with a naval blockade. Analysts here said the UAE was concerned over the small size of its armed forces—43,000 men—and the high number of Yemenis, Omanis and Iranians in the army and police.

Yemenis backing Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's call for a holy war against the West have staged noisy protests outside the U.S. and Saudi embassies in Sanaa in the past three days. The UAE is also facing a dilemma over whether to allow into the army and police Indian and Pakistani expatriates, who form a large part of the country's population, the analysts said.

Thousands of Pakistanis earlier this week massed outside the defense ministry in Dubai after a rumour that the army wanted new recruits among the expatriate community. They were turned away. The call for volunteers came amid a growing feeling of unease here over the Gulf crisis and the continuing troop buildup.

Several airlines Saturday reported heavier than usual demand for seats out of Dubai and Abu Dhabi and some flights were booked for weeks to come. A British Airways official here said the airline was directing any spare capacity to the Gulf region to deal with the rush.

Companies such as Pepsi Cola and Citizen of Japan have reportedly issued air tickets to their employees as a precaution. Some Japanese executives have been ordered home by their firms. Western embassies in Abu Dhabi have advised nationals to consider sending home their dependents but have emphasized that there is as yet no direct threat to the UAE or foreigners here.

Uncertainty over the situation in the Gulf prompted a rush on banks and foreign exchange houses this week by panicky expatriates desperate to switch their savings into dollars. There has also been a sharp increase in transfers of funds abroad since the Iraqi invasion, banking sources said. The central bank has ruled out exchange controls for the moment.

Yemen

Salih on Reasons Behind Summit 'Failure'

JN1208192990 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, chairman of the Presidential Council, has stressed that the main reason behind the failure of the emergency Arab summit, held in Cairo recently, is that the call for the summit came following the arrival of a foreign presence on Arab territory, in addition to the fact that the summit was not preceded by any preparations to hold a meeting of Arab foreign ministers.

At a news conference today, attended by editors in chief of local newspapers, the Yemeni news agency, SABA', and representatives of television and radio stations, the brother president said: Had there been an idea to hold the summit immediately after Iraq entered Kuwait, the problem would have been resolved within the Arab framework without any foreign influence. However, regrettably, we were surprised at the summit by prepared resolutions that were dictated upon us.

The brother president added: These resolutions do not differ from the resolutions of the Arab foreign ministers issued in Cairo a few days ago, the UN Security Council resolutions, and the Islamic foreign ministers' resolutions on the crisis. He pointed out that our country's viewpoint focused on the importance of finding a solution to contain the crisis, and not to go to the summit in order to vote on resolutions that were prepared in advance. The brother president added: However, it seems that the resolutions were prepared in advance and were read to us only in order to learn who was for and against them. We abstained for sound reasons, because we had proposals, and during the summit deliberations, I requested that the session be adjourned before voting on the resolutions, and that a closed session be held among only the heads of delegations to find a way out.

The brother chairman of the Presidential Council said that our country made proposals to find a way out of the crisis, and that these proposals focused on the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Arab territories, the fleets from the Gulf and the Red Sea, and the withdrawal of Iraqi Forces from Kuwait, and that these two forces be replaced by Arab forces, or even forces under the supervision of the United Nations, in order to save the region from destruction. The brother president added: However, we were surprised that the resolutions had been prepared in advance and agreed upon among a number of Arab leaders. The only thing they wanted from us was to vote on these resolutions. Our country's viewpoint, speech, and proposals were not accepted. In light of this, we proposed the dispatch of a delegation, including a number of Arab leaders, to Iraq, after convening a closed meeting among the presidents and kings. We discussed this idea of dispatching a delegation to present the proposals to Iraq, which might have accepted them, and consequently the crisis could have been contained. However, the proposal was rejected completely and the resolutions were submitted to a vote.

The brother president noted that the resolutions issued by the summit do not provide a solution to the problem, especially since the Arab League Charter stipulates that resolutions must be passed unanimously. He added: Therefore, the summit is considered a failure. It is a justification or an attempt to give a legal cover to the foreign presence. Our country's view is that [words indistinct] and that the issue of Iraq and Kuwait is not the major one. However, there is an international plan and game in the Arab region, including Egypt. He added: Iraq said that it received information about an economic conspiracy to crush the Iraqi regime and bring it to its knees after the hostile forces failed to topple it militarily, and further information that a meeting was held between

Kuwaiti and U.S. officials, during which they agreed on a plan to strike at Iraq, the factor that prompted it to move its forces to Kuwait.

The brother president added: Perhaps Iraq's action was to foil these plans to strike against it, and it found itself in a race with these plans, so it acted first through a military action. Perhaps, all this constituted a provocation to Iraq to force it to move militarily to Kuwait, and therefore, and that this move would give a justification for the foreign presence in the region to control oil resources.

The brother president warned that what is taking place in the region is not only aimed against Iraq, but it is a spark that will harm the Arab homeland, and perhaps the peace, security, and stability of the world.

The brother chairman of the Presidential Council expressed his pride in our Yemeni people's stand and support for the political leadership's position and our country's political position toward current developments in the region.

During the news conference, the brother president explained and reviewed our country's policy and the political leadership's efforts to contain the crisis from the very beginning. He explained his contacts and discussions with a number of Arab leaders, his visits to the Republic of Iraq, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the Arab Republic of Egypt, and the talks he held during these visits with his brothers President Saddam Husayn, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. He also reviewed his reception of Kuwaiti envoy Dr. 'Abd-al-Rahman al-'Awadi.

The brother president pointed out that our country had offered to host a meeting of the Iraqi and Kuwaiti brothers in Sanaa to contain the problem. He said that the proposal was conveyed to both sides, and that President Saddam Husayn responded, and consequently his response was conveyed to the Kuwaiti envoy during his visit to Sanaa. He stressed our country's concern about Arab solidarity, the unity of ranks, and the resolution of problems within an Arab framework. The Kuwaiti envoy, he said, asked us to convey this to Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, who was so informed.

The brother president said that this was based on our country's concern for reconciliation and the resolution of problems by fraternal means. Iraq agreed to a meeting between the heir apparent and the Iraqi vice president. However, Kuwait was hesitant. Afterward, the Iraqi president told me that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had undertaken efforts and he asked me to give him a chance to see the Saudi proposals. We said: With God's blessings; what we want is to see the problem resolved.

The brother president said that he had discussed the background to the problem with Kuwaiti envoy Dr. 'Abd-al-Rahman al-'Awadi, when the latter visited Sanaa, and that the Kuwaiti envoy briefed him on the problem and said that it involved debts, the al-Rumaylah oil field, and Bubiyan Island, which during the war with Iran, Iraq had asked Kuwait to turn over because of concern over an Iranian naval or air landing on the island. The Kuwaiti envoy added: We rejected the Iraqi request at that time and said that we could protect Bubiyan Island; we said we did not deserve land that we were unable to protect.

The brother president added: As part of our country's efforts and concern for the unity of ranks, we expressed optimism over the Jeddah meeting, and said that the brothers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia would manage to narrow the differences and resolve the problems through fraternal means in a manner that would achieve security, stability, and Arab solidarity. However, we were surprised by the Kuwaiti heir apparent's statements that Iraq was using pressure to blackmail Kuwait. We said that perhaps this was media vituperation. However, directly following this, we were surprised by Iraq's presence in Kuwait. During the discussion of the UN Security Council resolution, our representative explained in his memorandum that our country would try to contain differences between Iraq and Kuwait. He also explained our country's position on the resolution issued by the UN Security Council.

The brother chairman of the Presidential Council stressed that our country's position at the UN Security Council was based on our concern for the continuation of our country's efforts to mediate between the brothers in Iraq and Kuwait, and for settling the crisis within an Arab framework. He said that the position was not biased toward Iraq as some brothers in the Gulf had interpreted it. He said that Yemen follows a clear policy, that it is concerned about relations with all brothers and friends, and that its decisionmaking is not dependent on any state. He emphasized the deep fraternal relations between our country and Iraq and all the Arab states. In this regard, he pointed out that at the beginning of the crisis, the Yemeni masses protested and denounced the entry of Iraqi forces into Kuwait. However, after having heard that Iraq had said it was ready to withdraw its forces and that foreign forces had begun to arrive on Arab territory, the Yemeni people changed their view completely. The Yemeni masses began to demonstrate to express their rejection of a foreign presence on Arab territory.

Government To Provide 'Assistance' to Iraq

NC1308152190 Paris AFP in English 1506 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Sanaa, Aug 13 (AFP)—The Yemeni Government said Monday it will provide Iraq with any assistance it needs in defiance of a U.N. Security Council resolution imposing sanctions against Baghdad, saying it could not starve an Arab state. Yemeni Foreign Minister 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani also told a news conference that his country backed a three-point Iraqi initiative for a "comprehensive settlement" to the Gulf crisis.

The initiative announced Sunday in Baghdad by President Saddam Husayn calls for an "immediate and unconditional" Israeli withdrawal from Arab occupied territory as well as a Syrian troop pullout from Lebanon. Iraq also called on the United States to remove its troops from Saudi Arabia and said they could be replaced by an Arab force—excluding Egypt—chosen by the U.N. Security Council and in coordination between Baghdad and Riyadh.

The Iraqi president also proposed the"laying down of arrangements for the case of Kuwait", which his troops invaded on August 2 and annexed one week later, and asked in exchange that international sanctions against his country be lifted. Mr. al-Iryani said the Iraqi initative provided a "global solution for all the problems in the region."

The Yemeni foreign minister—whose country abstained from a U.N. Security Council vote on August 6 to impose sanctions against Iraq—said Sanaa will not respect the U.N. vote. "Yemen will not hesitate to supply any assistance at Iraq's request," he said, adding that his country could not "starve an Arab."

These remarks come as the United States and Britain vowed to take specific action to enforce the blockade against Iraq to ensure that oil exports from Iraq and Kuwait do not leave the region and that no food and supplies reach them. An unnamed U.S. official quoted in the Washington Post on Monday Washington said American troops would "open fire on a ship if it did not stop". In London, Foreign Office Minister William Waldegrave said the British Navy will board vessels in the Gulf travelling to Iraq with food and supplies in defiance of the international sanctions.

'Thousands' Protest U.S. Gulf Presence in Sanaa

NC1108162990 Paris AFP in English 1617 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Sanaa, Aug 11 (AFP)—Police Saturday used water cannons to control thousands of Yeminis protesting the U.S. presence in the Gulf, while hundreds of demonstrators at the Iraqi embassy here shouted they were ready to defend Iraq against "foreign aggression," witnesses said.

In the largest protests in three consecutive days of demonstrations, several thousand Yemenis gathered at American, Saudi, and Egyptian embassies here, calling for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from Saudi Arabia and the Gulf. The protests came a day after Arab leaders voted in a summit to allow the foreign military presence in an attempt to avert an explosion of the Gulf crisis sparked by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait last week.

Yemen abstained in the vote of the resolution which was adopted by 12 of the 20 Arab League members attending the meeting. Yemen is a member of the four-nation Arab Cooperation Council along with Iraq, Egypt and Jordan. Egypt's President Husni Mubarak on Friday demanded that Iraq withdraw its forces from Kuwait at the Arab summit in Cairo which ended with a decision to send an Arab peacekeeping force to Saudi Arabia. Yemeni parliament, in a session Saturday, reaffirmed the "right of Yemenis to free speech within the limits of the law," an official said.

The Al-Thawri daily in Aden, mouthpiece for the marxist Yemeni Socialist Party previously in power in South Yemen, harshly denounced the presence of foreign troops in the region. In Amman, about 6,000 Muslim fundamentalists demonstrated in the Jordanian capital Friday, burning the U.S. flag, booing Saudi Arabia and waving portraits of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Saddam Calls Arabs, Muslims To 'Save' Mecca

JN1008164690 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Aug 90

["Call" from Saddam Husayn to the Arab masses and to all Muslims entitled: "Save Mecca and the Tomb of the Prophet From Occupation"—read by announcer]

[Text] O Arabs, grandchildren of the men of the first Al-Qadisiyah, Yarmuk, Hittin, and Nahavand [battles in Islamic history]. Dear brother strugglers; dear honorable fighters, wherever you may be.

Your nation is a great nation. God chose it to be the nation of the Koran. After choosing it and throughout the various stages of history, he honored it with the task of upholding the principles of all the divine missions and being the preacher and keeper of the principles, values, and wisdom contained in them. After that, the successive prophets and messengers went forth, each to perform his great role.

Your nation called for the principles and values of humanity. In light of this and of its distinguished character, it became a lofty banner, looked up to as an example in the east and west of the world.

This is how your nation was. This was its role in the days when it was guided by men who believed in their response and who placed the wealth and finances in the service of the people, not in the service of their pleasures and abominable behavior. When they respected themselves and the titles of responsibility to which they were an asset, their people respected them and their leading role. Their orders were like the will of God to perform good deeds and implement the will of the nation and the people in the form of their noble options.

According to this image, the foreigner used to respect the will of the Arabs, their principles, and values. He did not tread on their land and did not make light of their holy places and taboos. The Arabs were in deed, not only in word, one nation and one stand. The Arabs—from the farthest east, Iraq, to the farthest west, Morocco—were proud of their values and the meanings of the message and life they carried on their shoulders.

Their leader and ruler was the most educated and wise among them. He was one of the most valiant of men. He would lead the ranks wherever the battle became fierce or his position would be among the first ranks of the battle. He was one of the most generous.

The ruler or leader was an honest man who never lied to his kinsfolk in any matter. He was also chaste and decent. In all cases, moreover, the ruler or leader feared God and loved and respected his people. He was also capable of passing judgment on worldly and religious affairs so that he could be a true leader of the state and the people.

The nation's wealth was at the time distributed to the needy. As for the affluent people who earned their money through their own endeavors and honest jobs, they used to cooperate and interact with the majority in the interest of the society's ethos and the public good. Thus, the ruler was at the time legitimate. Moreover, he acted in harmony with what pleased God and society and not according to the orders of the foreigner. The ruler was close to God and far from infidelity.

So, how can we describe our situation today? The Arabs' situation has changed as regards both the people and the nation and on the level of rulers, after the foreigner entered our lands and after Western colonialism partitioned these lands. Through its partitioning of the lands, Western imperialism founded weak statelets and installed the families which rendered to it services that facilitated its mission of occupying the Arab lands and consolidating the partitioning of their lands.

Imperialism attended to its interest in oil and secured geographic positions on the coasts of seas, oceans, and gulfs, when it established these dwarf oil states. Thus, it prevented the majority of the sons of the people and the nation from benefiting from their own wealth. Through the colonialist plans, and as a result of the situation of the new wealth, which suddenly passed into the possession of the minority of the nation—the wealth which is exploited and invested in the interest of the foreigner and in the interest of the minority of the new rulers and those rallying around them—financial and social corruption spread in these statelets and its rulers began to use their sinister methods, abetted by colonialism, to facilitate their mission. And so, they spread corruption among many quarters of the majority of Arab countries.

Hence this quarter began to weaken the nation's body and to spread all that is corrupt throughout it. Because of this situation they began to reflect the most negative picture of the Arabs in foreign countries because their aberrant and perverted thinking and because of their disgraceful conduct. The first ones to blame for this picture were those rulers who acted as agents and servants to the foreigner.

So, having this picture before us, a radical correction was unavoidable in order to rectify this scandalous picture—the picture which corrupted large numbers of the minority of these statelets and began to corrupt the minority in the big Arab countries, to spread disease among the ranks of the majority after they were incapacitated by want and poverty. Thus, this is what happened in southern Iraq on the day of the call on 2 August—this month when Iraq responded to the call so as to save Kuwait from the scourge of weakness and corruption and the state of isolation which kept Kuwait away from its kinsfolk and origin in dear Iraq. Thus, this is what happened on the day of Kuwait, the day of the call, when the corrupt and the traitors went haywire—those corrupt people and traitors who betrayed the people and the nation when they enabled the foreigner to control the destiny of some Arabs after they themselves gave in to

the foreigner. Those corrupt and traitorous people became humiliated when they started fawning upon the foreigner.

Along with them, the imperialist and Zionist circles also became wildly excited because they realized that there would be no honorable life for the Arabs or serious means of solving their problems if that honorable means did not succeed. Therefore, Kuwait's liberation and its merger with its mother, Iraq, has become a battle of the Arabs as a whole. It is a battle of liberation from hunger and want, the battle of starting a decent, prosperous life, without humiliation and servility, a life that is close to God and his laws. Moreover, it and God's laws are completely identical. It is the means by which the foreigners will respect the Arabs' rights and respond to their rights everywhere. It is the means that will contribute greatly to strengthening the ground on which the stone-throwing people are standing and to supporting what the Palestinians and Arabs are fighting for. Thus, this is the way Zionism views it as it feverishly deals with the event and coordinates the efforts of aggression with the United States—as though the fire were in its territories or the land of Palestine was being liberated.

On this basis, the imperialists, the deviationists, the traders and brokers of politics, and the lackeys of the foreigners have joined ranks against Iraq because Iraq represents the [Arabic] nation's capability and is a declared symbol designed to protect the nation's honor and rights against harm and desecration. O Arabs, Iraq is your Iraq, and it is the torch of righteousness against darkness. After the unfaithful have unified their ranks let the faithful join ranks to support Iraq. God will take care of this blessed unity just as he took care of our forefathers, who confronted the tyrants and the unfaithful of the Arabian Peninsula as well as the Persian and Roman tyrants and unfaithful in the battles at the dawn of Islam.

God will grant our ranks victory and the ranks of the evil enemies will be defeated, no matter how much power they have, how arrogant they are, and how wicked the wicked and treacherous people, the supporters of the Croesus of Kuwait and the agents of the foreigner are. For these reasons, the U.S. forces came and the doors of Saudi Arabia were opened to them under a false and lying claim that the Army of Iraq will continue the militant struggle toward them. Neither denial nor explanation has worked. This means that there are deliberate arrangements to commit aggression against Iraq, because after the joint political and financial conspiracies between them and the foreigners were exposed and failed, they are no longer capable of committing this aggression by themselves.

Thus, the rulers there not only disregarded their people and the Arab nation; not only challenged their people and the Arab nation; but challenged God when they placed Mecca and the tomb of the prophet Muhammad under foreign protection.

Arabs, Muslims, believers in God, wherever you are: This is the day for you to stand up to defend Mecca, which is the captive of the spears of the Americans and Zionists. This is the day for you to rise to defend the prophet Muhammad Ibn-'Abdallah, who spread his sublime message from this noble land so that it would stay sacred. Revolt against injustice, corruption, treason, and treachery. Revolt against the spears of the foreigners that defiled your sanctities. Keep the foreigners clear of our sacred places. Speak up and rally to the worthy among your rulers so that all may take a united stand of pride, dispel the darkness, expose the rulers who do not know pride, and revolt against whoever deems it acceptable for oil amirs to allow Arab women to be exposed to harm and driven to obscenity.

Tell the traitors and the rulers who are playing the role of middlemen in the service of foreigners and procuring Arab women for the amirs of oil that they have no place on the land of Arabs, now that they have sold out the rights of the people and compromised dignity and honor.

Burn the ground beneath the feet of the aggressive invaders who harbor evil against your people in Iraq and who have set out to spread their evil throughout the Arab homeland to stifle the voice of justice in the Arab nation—albeit temporarily—wishfully thinking that they will muzzle your voice in Iraq. Strike their interests wherever they are and save Mecca and the tomb of the messenger Muhammad in Medina.

O brothers in Egypt; O grandsons of faithful men; O sons of the 'Urabi revolution, the 1919 revolution, and the 23 July Revolution; O grandsons of 'Urabi and Sa'd Zaghlul, the sons of Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir, this is your day and role. You must prevent the foreigners and their fleets from passing through the Suez Canal and crossing Egyptian airspace, lest your airspace and waters be polluted and desecrated and so that history will not write anything about you that is inappropriate for Egypt. O sons of the Hormuz Strait, prevent their fleets from passing; both you and the faithful men in Ra's al-Khaymah and Sharjah.

O Arabs everywhere, your brothers in Iraq have resolved to carry out jihad without hesitation or retreat, and without fear of the enemies' forces, in order to win the best of all rewards—victory and the blessings of God and the nation. We will triumph, with God's support. The invaders will be defeated, and with their defeat the oppression and corruption will be defeated everywhere and the Arabs and Muslims will have an ever-shining sun and God will be satisfied with them when we purge ourselves and our land from the filth of the foreigners and from the corruption of the corrupt ones.

O brothers: Resist the invaders, denounce them, and expose the collaborators, the conniving ones, and the defeatist and impotent ones, and support Iraq.

God be with you, and victory will be on the side of the faithful mujahidin; on the side of the fighting pan-Arabists; and on the side of every noble, free man. Men

said to them: "A great army is gathering against you," and frightened them, but it only increased their faith. They said: "For us, God suffices, and he is the best disposer of affairs." [Koranic verses]

God is great; accursed be the lowly ones.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, 19 Muharram 1411 of the Hegira; corresponding to 10 August 1990.

National Assembly Statement Urges 'Jihad'

JN1108201590 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1818 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Statement issued by the National Assembly in Baghdad on 11 August]

[Text] In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. Truly God loves those who fight in his cause in battle array, as if they were a solid cemented structure. [Koranic verse] O masses of our great people, O masses of our glorious Arab nation, O faithful Muslims everywhere. This is the most precarious and serious phase to face the Arab nation and the Islamic world in our contemporary history—a phase in which all the wills of evil have converged, the intentions of poisoned rancor have assembled, and the facts about those who trade in Arab slogans and noble Islamic values have been exposed. The forces of evil have assembled and united in one front and a single will plagued with criminal motives while attempting to tighten its noose on the noble Arab will and to desecrate the holiest of all holy places for Muslims all over the world. He who used to pretend that he is defending the Arabs has been exposed while facilitating the passage of imperialist military fleets and calling for the creation of an Arab umbrella to justify their aggression. He who used to pretend to be the custodian of the two holy mosques has shown himself to be the custodian of imperialism and Zionism while opening the gates of the land of heavenly faiths and the abode of the noble Arab prophet, Muhammad Bin-'Abdallah, may God's peace and blessings be upon him, to U.S. troops, allies, and supporters to allow them to desecrate with their feet the lands of holy Mecca and the tomb of the great, honest, and truthful prophet. They are united by one malice, a single evil desire that seeks to besiege Iraq and to attack it in service of imperialist-Zionist-colonialist interests and objectives.

Where can there be a precedent in the history of Arabs and Muslims more serious than this disgraceful alliance and than this malicious precedent, in which the holiest of all holy Islamic places is being desecrated, and in which Mecca and the prophet's tomb are being held captive by U.S. bayonets with the blessing of some Arab rulers who have taken it upon themselves to act as honest servants to these oppressive forces?

This dangerous policy, which bodes ill and warns of serious consequences that might lead the region to real catastrophe places the Arab nation and the Islamic world before their pan-Arab and religious responsibilities to work to liberate Islamic lands from the filth of foreign occupation and to declare blessed jihad in defense of our holy places, values, and Islamic heritage and also to expel the occupying invaders and free holy Mecca and the tomb of the honest prophet Muhammad, may God's peace and blessings be upon him. Jihad is our fate. Besides, jihad is a pillar of our true religion. Jihad is a duty to be performed by all Muslims. God says: O prophet! Strive hard against the unbelievers and the hypocrites, and be firm against them. Their abode is hell; an evil refuge indeed. [Koranic verses]

Through blessed jihad, sanctioned by God for the pious and faithful to wage in defense of the message of Islam, we will defeat the enemies and their allies who are attempting to extinguish the flame of Islam, to kill our values, and to place our resources under the domination of foreign powers, headed by the racist Zionist enemy. However, it is wishful thinking on their part. Fain would they extinguish God's light with their mouths, but God will not allow but that His light should be perfected, even though the unbelievers may detest it. [Koranic verse].

O masses of our great people, O masses of our proud nation, O faithful Muslims waging jihad to vindicate God's injunctions everywhere, since Iraq recorded achievements that made the Arabs proud of its certain victory, of its power and great successes in the fields of science and modern technology; since Iraq seized the card of scientific and technological superiority from the hands of racist Zionists, employed all of its great abilities and resources to support the Palestinian revolution and its great intifadah, and caused pan-Arab resources to provide unlimited support for the Palestinian revolution; since Iraq made the Arabs condemn Jewish emigration to occupied Palestine through the historic resolutions of the Baghdad summit, which enhanced the components of pan-Arab security, imperialist-Zionist-colonialist quarters have been steadily hatching conspiracies of aggression. These quarters, their agents, and allies have used the historic accomplishment of the return of Kuwait—which has been, since time immemorial, Iraqi territory—to the warm lap of Iraq through the comprehensive and irreversible merger unity on 8 August to launch their malicious aggression. In doing this, they have used their agents in the region, the Arab rulers who have a disgraceful history stained with loyal service to foreign powers, headed by Al Sa'ud to implement their lowly objectives using false excuses, primarily the allegation that they want to protect Saudi Arabia from Iraq.

The Saudi rulers are fully aware, just as the entire world is aware, that great Iraq under the glorious 17-30 1968 July revolution has ever since the revolution's inception, never threatened any Arab nor has it built up its troops on any Arab borders despite the harm inflicted on it and the attempts made to blackmail and attack it. Iraq has always been at the forefront of those urging the Arabs to abandon the use of force to resolve inter-Arab disputes, to support Arab interests, and not to allow foreign

powers to intervene in inter-Arab problems and disputes. Furthermore, Iraq's actions have embodied its noble pan-Arab principles on all occasions. Iraq made this official by the signing of a nonaggression treaty with Saudi Arabia. In addition, Iraq reaffirmed that it respects this treaty and all other Arab and international obligations.

The Iraqi Revolution Command Council also stated following the merger declaration that all military arrangements made by Iraq were defensive and were to guard against an imperialist Zionist aggression, and that Iraq has no plans to undertake any military attack on anyone except in defense of itself, the homeland, and the nation. Moreover, the president of the Republic had earlier told the U.S. President in a message through the U.S. charge d'affaires in Baghdad that Iraq does not target the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or any other country. What then are the reasons for the intensive foreign military presence in Saudi Arabia, if it is not in preparation for aggression against Iraq and its people? The imperialist forces in general, and the American forces in particular, which have adopted the racist Zionist enemy's aggressive terrorist policy and supported it in all international fora, which have vetoed all Security Council and UN General Assembly resolutions condemning the criminal practices of this alien usurping entity, which extended unlimited material, moral, and military aid to their protege Israel, will never side with the Arabs nor protect their lands or rights. Any presence by these forces on any Arab land is to protect their interests and defend Zionist interests.

This critical and precarious situation, whose responsibility is borne by servile Arab rulers who sought to bring foreign fleets to the Arabian Gulf and to desecrate the land of Islam and Muslims and holy Mecca with imperialist spears, requires a quick and firm response by the Arab and Islamic masses that goes beyond condemnation—despite its importance—to real action in order to bring pressure to bear on the traitor rulers and expel the aggressive foreign invaders from all Arab territories.

The Iraqi National Assembly, while appealing to the Arab and Islamic parliaments in the name of the great Iraqi people who are today standing proudly against the most arrogant forces of evil, terrorism, and aggression, to exercise their Arab and Islamic role in confronting this Tatar invasion and expelling the foreign troops that have desecrated the holiest of the Muslims' sanctities, our Assembly calls for holy jihad in order to defend the values and dignity of Arabism and Islam and rescue holy Mecca and the tomb of Qurashite [belonging to the Quraysh tribe] Hashemite Arab Prophet Muhammad Bin-'Abdallah from the filth of the invaders.

Our Iraqi people, who are rallying around their historic leader Saddam Husayn in most splendid national unity, are fully prepared for the battle in defense of their values, sovereignty, and freedom, as well as the values of Arabs and Muslims, using every means and capability and in a manner that will defeat their aggression and render them like an empty field of stalks and straw of which the corn has been eaten up.

Our National Assembly, as the situation has reached the stage of crucial confrontation, appeals to all Arab strugglers and faithful Muslims to play their militant role and attack the imperialist, Zionist, and colonialist interests everywhere in the world if Iraq is exposed to any aggression.

God is great; let us scorch the earth under the feet of the invaders. God is great; let aggression be defeated. God is great; let the will of faith, right, and Islam triumph.

[Signed] The Iraqi National Assembly

'Text' of Saddam Husayn Initiative on Situation

JN1208165590 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Aug 90

["Text" of President Saddam Husayn's "initiative on previous and subsequent developments in the region"—date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. So as to contribute to creating an atmosphere of true peace in the region, to facilitate placing the region in a state of stability, to expose the falsehood of America and its deformed midget ally, Israel, to expose its small agents and their crimes against the nation, and to reaffirm right from a position of strength with faith in God, the people, and the nation, we have decided to propose the following initiative:

The United States has tried to cover its moves, which are hostile to humanity and the region's peoples, on the pretext that the decisions of the economic boycott of Iraq constitute a protest against Iraq's assistance to the people of Kuwait, who have saved themselves from the al-Sabah rule. Then it lost its mind when the Kuwaitis and the Iraqis decided to reconnect what British colonialism severed between Iraq and Kuwait, when Kuwait had been part of Iraq until World War I. Iraq had not recognized the crime perpetrated by colonialism until the present time. Later, the United States began to mass war fleets and aircraft squadrons, and to beat the drums of war against Iraq on the pretext of confronting Iraqi threats to Saudi Arabia. Because the spark of war, if it begins, will burn many people and inflict many catastrophes on those who are in its field; and in order to state facts as they are to world public opinion in general, and Western public opinion in particular, and to expose the falsehood of the assertions of the United States that it supports people's causes and rights, and that it seeks to maintain security and the West's interests only, I propose that all issues of occupation, or the issues that have been depicted as occupation in the entire region, be resolved in accordance with the same bases, principles, and premises to be set by the UN Security Council, as follows:

First, the preparation of withdrawal arrangements in accordance with the same principles for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories in Palestine, Syria, and Lebanon, Syria's withdrawal from Lebanon, a withdrawal between Iraq and Iran, the formulation of arrangements for the situation in Kuwait, and that the timing of the military arrangements and related political arrangements which must apply to all cases and in accordance with the same bases, principles, and premises, taking into consideration the historical rights of Iraq in its territory and the Kuwaiti people's choice, provided the implementation of the program begins with the oldest occupation, or what was called occupation, beginning with the enforcement of all applicable UN Security Council and UN resolutions, until we get to the most recent occupation, and on condition that the same measures passed by the UN Security Council against Iraq be adopted against any party that fails to obligate itself or comply with this arrangement.

Second, with the purpose of displaying the facts to world public opinion to judge in accordance with objective conditions apart from U.S. wishes and pressure, we propose the immediate withdrawal from Saudi Arabia of U.S. Forces and the other forces that responded to its conspiracy—they will be replaced by Arab forces whose number, nationality, duties, and location will be defined by the UN Security Council, assisted by the UN secretary general. The nationality of the military forces between Iraq and Saudi Arabia will also be agreed upon, on the condition that the forces of the Government of Egypt, which the United States used in carrying out its plot against the Arab nation, be excluded.

Third, all boycott and siege decisions against Iraq shall be frozen immediately. Matters should return to normal in the economic, political, and scientific dealings between Iraq and the rest of the world. These resolutions should not be discussed and implemented again except when they are violated in light of what is stated above in items one, two, and three.

However, if America and its small agents do not respond to our initiative we, the good sons of the Arab nation and the great Iraqi people, will strongly resist its evil intentions and aggressive schemes. We will triumph, with God's help, and the evildoers will regret their actions after they leave the region defeated, cursed, and humiliated. God is great. Cursed be the lowly.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, on 12 August 1990, corresponding to 21 Muharram 1411 hegira.

Israeli 'Reaction' to Saddam Initiative Cited

JN1208172490 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1642 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] I have just received the following: In the fastest reaction by the Zionist entity's radio to the initiative of leader President Saddam Husayn, the radio said: The initiative put forward by the Iraqi president 36 minutes ago is a wise and intelligent one by which he wants to solve all the problems of the Middle East with one stroke. He said: Let us implement the Security Council resolutions on all problems in the Middle East—those who reject it shall be subjected to all the resolutions issued against Iraq.

The Zionist entity radio added: The question now is: What are we going to say? Or, how are we going to react to the initiative of this genius?

Saddam Chairs Meeting on Cairo Summit Outcome

JN1108154990 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA)—His Excellency President Saddam Husayn has chaired a joint meeting of the Revolution Command Council and the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

During the meeting the conferees reviewed the outcome of the meeting held in Cairo and the positions of the parties that colluded to secure a false Arab cover for U.S. intervention in the region and also for a U.S. aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation. The conferees also discussed the exposed and illegal means used by these parties—in an unprecedented and crude manner never witnessed before in the history of Arab meetings—to impose their suspect and inconsistent positions. These positions have been rejected by patriotic Arab leaders who are aware of their responsibilities toward their higher pan-Arab duty and who cannot accept to see the Arab nation and the institutions of joint Arab action, particularly Arab summits, become a tool and instrument in the hands of U.S. aggression, which formulated the resolutions it wanted to have adopted.

It is clear that the inconsistent draft resolution—which has not secured a real majority vote—is a false Arab cover for U.S. aggression. This happened at a time when sincere Arab leaders were seeking Arab solutions to address the problems facing the Arab nation.

It is to be recalled that the real outcome of the vote is that nine countries opposed this suspect move while nine countries supported the move, as the vote of the Lebanese representatives cannot be counted here because of their special considerations. Besides, Djibouti and Somalia have special circumstances that are well known to Arabs. This means that half of the Arab states opposed the resolution.

As for the half of the Arab states that supported the resolution, some of the states belonging to this half have their own special considerations, while the remaining states are known for their U.S. and Western links and also for their covert and overt cooperation with Israel.

Tariq 'Aziz Holds News Conference on Summit

JN1208170990 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1612 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA)—Mr. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stressed that the group that prepared the advance paper during the recent meeting in Cairo is known for its connections with the United States and used the Egyptian president to approve the paper.

In a news conference here today, he explained that the Arab countries that rejected that scheme have stressed that, under no circumstances, can one talk about an Arab solution under the shadow of U.S. spears.

Mr. 'Aziz said he told those attending [the conference in Cairo] the facts of the conspiracy arranged by the shaykhs of Kuwait against Iraq, in addition to the conspiracy hatched by the United States and Zionism. He said Kuwait's former foreign minister was so shocked when he heard this that he fainted.

He added that the Arab delegations were amazed by the way the meeting was conducted and the methods used there. He said no ideas were raised and no Arab solutions were discussed. The scenario was arranged in advance with the United States and Zionism to launch aggression against the Arab nation, he added.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister voiced Iraq's appreciation to the Arab countries that refused to contribute to attempts to peddle the suspect plan. He said the position of Libya, Palestine, Jordan, Tunisia, Algeria, Sudan, Mauritania, and the Republic of Yemen was patriotic and honorable. He described the suspect decision issued by the farcical summit as a play in which the Egyptian president performed his role skillfully.

He declared that the decision violates Article 6 of the Arab League Charter, which says that decisions that require measures and arrangements should be made unanimously; he said that the decision is legally null, as it was a trivial decision that should not have been made in an illegal voting.

He stated that the way the Arab summit conferees acted and the way the Egyptian president ran the sessions proved that the decision was prepared a long time ago and was designed to provide an Arab cover for the aggressive U.S.-Zionist plans against Iraq and the Arab nation.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister also exposed the atmosphere of the conference and the suspect way that it was held. He added that the Egyptian president prevented the delegations from speaking out on the draft resolution proposed by the oil amirs in an attempt to peddle it as soon as possible. He said further that the game was exposed and that some delegations walked out, shocked, as others shouted to the Egyptian president's face.

'Aziz questioned the possibility that the Egyptian regime would remain a member of the Arab Cooperation Council. I ask myself as a citizen and not as an official how could we cooperate in future with a regime participating in a plot against Iraq and the Arab nation.

He also cast doubt on Egypt's capability to embrace the Arab League and respect its charter or legitimacy. He said that if Egypt's rulers run the Arab League as they did the emergency summit, it will be all over for the Arab League and there will no joint Arab action because such an action needs dialogue, an exchange of views, and free and objective discussion. This did not occur at the recent conference.

Tariq 'Aziz refuted the Saudi rulers' lies and allegations about so-called Iraqi threats, stressing that Iraq used every means to reassure Saudi Arabia. It said it was ready to offer all bilateral and Arab guarantees the Saudi rulers required. He said they rejected all this and insisted on summoning U.S. forces to create the aggressive scenario which was prepared several months ago, and whose developments unveiled the Saudi rulers' involvement in the plot.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister also expressed confidence that the Arab masses would have the last word about their treacherous rulers, who adopted a suspect plan to provide a cover for the presence of foreign forces in Arab lands to commit aggression against Iraq. He added that our people in the countries ruled by these agents and suspect characters would teach them a lesson they did not expect and would shake the ground under their feet and that of their masters.

Tariq 'Aziz continued: We have confidence in the will and capability of the Arab people to create many facts, whether in terms of development and innovation or in resisting the invasion and aggression. The contemporary history of the Arab nation shows large achievements attained by the masses and large-scale, courageous resistance waged against all forms of aggression.

'Aziz said: The people of Iraq and the Arab nation are President Saddam Husayn's assets in all his historic decisions and steps. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister added that Iraq's steadfastness in confronting the aggression and the suspect conspiracy was met with a voluntary, swift, and overwhelming response from the Arab masses.

Tariq 'Aziz declared that all foreigners in Iraq are safe and secure and are living a normal life whether in their homes or in the hotels. No harm has been done to them; their diplomatic missions are in continuous touch with them. The measures we have taken are precautionary and temporary.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister reiterated Iraq's concern and sincere and earnest desire to conclude a comprehensive peace with Iran. He said that he hoped that the Iranians would step up their rejection of the presence of U.S. troops and fleets in the region in a way that was in harmony with the Iranian stance declared in the past in this regard.

Asked about Iraq's acceptance of volunteers, he said: It is the battle of the Arab nation and the arena is open for all mujahidin.

On the attempt of some OPEC members to increase production and exceed previously determined quotas, Tariq 'Aziz said: The OPEC states should take their interests into consideration before doing this kind of thing. If they do so, they will pay heavily in the future. He stressed that Iraq was and would remain a major party in the oil market. After the return of the part [Kuwait] to the origin [Iraq], Iraq's role will grow. They should think twice before they act like this.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister stressed that the steadfastness, courage, and valor of the Iraqis are known and long-standing and their patience has no limit. He added that all experiences have proven that the leadership and people of Iraq are prepared for the toughest prospects and they are determined to defeat the aggression.

Ramadan Comments on Cairo Arab Summit

JN1108115790 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1037 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister, returned to Baghdad at noon today after leading the Iraqi delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit in Cairo. The delegation accompanying the first deputy prime minister consisted of Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Sa'dun Hammadi, RCC member and deputy prime minister.

In a statement to INA, Taha Yasin Ramadan said that our delegation explained the Iraqi stance on the developments and dangers in the Arab arena brought about by the imperialist and Zionist foreign armed forces' presence on Arab territory. He said this presence is an insult to Arab sovereignty; an open challenge to the Arab will and pan-Arab feelings; a comprehensive threat to pan-Arab security; an entrenchment of foreign hegemony and influence; a continuation of the theft of Arab resources, particularly oil; and a support for the Zionist entity to expand its territory and escalate its bestial crimes against the Palestinian Arab people and their national intifadah.

The first deputy prime minister added: We asserted in the conference that Kuwait's Croesus and his aides plotted against Iraq; we also told the conference participants that Iraq was ready to present documents and voice recordings of the former rulers of Kuwait proving their link with and agentry to the foreigners, as well as their conspiracy against Iraq and the Arab nation.

Ramadan noted the imperialist and Zionist claims on Iraq's so-called intentions, concentrations pointing to Saudi Arabia, and threats to the Arabian Gulf states. He declared that Iraq is tied to Saudi Arabia through bilateral treaties and charters which Iraq respects and is committed to. He added that the presence of foreign ground, air, and naval forces on Arab land, waters, and airspace is a cover for these forces to launch an aggression on Iraq and the Arab nation.

Ramadan said: We told the conference participants that an Arab solution cannot be achieved under the threat of the spears of the Americans and others. We said these forces must be expelled, and afterward the Arab situation could be discussed with an open heart and mind and as a whole, not on a selective basis.

The first deputy prime minister added: We declared during the conference that Iraq did not fear foreign threats, that its strike capabilities could shake and burn any spot from which aggression was launched on Iraq, and that the adventurers and their servants would repent if they embarked on aggression.

He said that the atmosphere of the conference and its outcome were prepared to give the green light to the imperialist and Zionist forces present on Arab territory in order to launch an aggression on Iraq and the Arab nation. He stressed that the resolutions were prepared before their discussion; this is a new precedent unheard of in Arab summits throughout history. This required many good Arab leaders to reject the formula. He noted that the procedure openly revealed who was following the path of the foreigners and implementing their instructions.

Taha Yasin Ramadan noted that the conference chairman ran the sessions in a biased and inappropriate manner. He prevented a number of Arab leaders from delivering their speeches and did not give others the right to express their opinions and remarks, violating procedures and thus causing the astonishment, ridicule, and resentment of most of the Arab leaders and officials who were concerned about the nation's dignity, strength, and progress.

INA Says Summit Resolutions Serve U.S. Wishes

JN1008201590 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (INA)—The presidents, kings, and representatives of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Morocco, Syria, Somalia, and Egypt have adopted a plan which will implement the wishes of the U.S.

The plan's provisions include very bad proposals, with the goal of making the summit issue resolutions to confuse Arab public opinion.

The presenters of the plan ignore the fact that Arab people everywhere in the Arab homeland vehemently denounce the lances of the foreign forces, which desecrate the tomb of the prophet and the Holy Ka'bah by occupying Arabian land.

These regimes are ignoring the fact that the Arab masses stand behind Iraq against imperialist and Zionist plots.

Saddam Asks Iraqis To Treat Egyptians Well

JN1308081690 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0658 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA)—President Saddam Husayn has called on the sons of the Iraqi people to treat the sons of cherished Egypt in a way befitting his love for them and befitting the Iraqi people's good nature and love for Iraq.

He said in a message addressed to the people of Iraq today that they are our sons, brothers, and support in the face of deviation and treason.

Basing his words on the current circumstances, President Saddam Husayn said: We call on the dignified and mighty Iraqis to prove that they are principled, aware, and pan-Arab people by treating all Arabs hospitably and generously, irrespective of the stands of their countries' rulers.

Here is the text of President Saddam Husayn's message:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O glorious Iraqis:

Arabs from all parts of the Arab homeland and wherever they may be are your brothers. They belong to you and you to them. The major part of your sacrifices, whether in the past or the future, is due to your belonging to the Arab nation, which is not merely an historical heritage but a conscious decision on your part to renew its meanings and proceed with the course of struggle and jihad to realize the great goals.

It is natural that not all Arab rulers are the choice of their Arab people in their respective countries, but, as you know very well, many of them are of foreign choosing.

Proceeding from these principles and facts, viewpoints and stands between ruler and citizen must not be confused under any circumstances regardless of the reasons.

Proceeding from the current circumstances, we call on our mighty and dignified Iraqi brothers and sons to prove that they are truly principled, alert, and pan-Arab people through their good and generous treatment of all Arabs irrespective of the stands of their rulers. If you implement this—as we know you will—through tangible behavior, and you make all Arabs feel that they are at home in Great Iraq—the country of all Arabs—you would be giving us joy and setting the minds of my comrades in the leadership, and mine, more and more at ease until the principles we planted, and for which we struggled, have born fruit and after the work and struggle [jihadana] we poured into these principles have developed and blossomed. The road is paved before a great Arab unity, with God's help.

Specifically, I call on you to treat the sons of dear Egypt in a way befitting my love for them and their good nature and love for Iraq. They are our sons, brothers, and support in the face of treason and deviation.

May God always grant you great energy.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, 20 Muharram 1411 Hegira [corresponding to] 12 August 1990.

Pilots Ready for Suicide Missions Against U.S.

JN1208104990 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1017 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA)—A group of Arab pilots calling itself Martyr Jules Jamal [Syrian martyr] group has declared its readiness to carry out suicide missions against naval vessels of the U.S. fleet in the Arabian Gulf.

In a cable received by His Excellency President Saddam Husayn today, the group affirmed its determination to obtain martyrdom in defence of Iraq, as well as the sanctities of the Arab and Islamic nation.

It is to be recalled that martyr Jules Jamal carried out a suicide operation against the naval vessels of the tripartite aggression targeting Egypt in 1956.

Bangladesh Party To Send Suicide Force to Iraq

JN1108183090 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] His Excellency President leader Saddam Husayn has received cables of support from parties and organizations in the Arab homeland and the world expressing their support for Iraq in confronting the imperialists, Zionists, and their allies.

A cable sent by Muhammad Zahir Khan, leader of the Bangladesh National Republican Party [leader and party name as heard] reads as follows: Our leadership and workers condemn the Saudi position and affirm to Your Excellency that the dirty Americans will receive a deterrent response and that the so-called king of Saudi Arabia is now digging their graves with his own bloody hands.

At the last meeting of the National Executive Council of this party, the conferees courageously announced our full solidarity and readiness to cooperate, whenever and wherever the situation requires, with you under your heroic, strong, pioneering, and courageous leadership—the sole great leadership for the Islamic nation.

Your Excellency the president: The conferees also announced the sending of thousands of volunteers as part of a suicide force affiliated to this party to Baghdad so that its services can be put to use under your leadership and whenever needed to break the hands and conspiracies of the Americans and to end their bloody crimes. This force will be waiting for your orders, as all of its members are ready to sacrifice their lives under your revolutionary leadership, which is rich in strategy and Islamic faith.

As for the media campaigns, this party is also ready to mobilize the public in favor of Iraq, considering that what Iraq did is fully justified. At our meeting, we urged the world and the world's peace-loving peoples to unite under your heroic, capable, strong, and just leadership so

that you might have added strength. This will materialize in Iraq, God willing. At this meeting, we also urged the USSR, the PRC, Iran, and other states to take the initiative in resisting and burying U.S. and Israeli falsehoods once and for all and to kill their dream of turning the Middle East into another Vietnam.

Spokesman Says Israeli Troops in Saudi Arabia

JN1108142490 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1403 GMT 11 Jul 90

[Text] An official spokesman has stated the following: Reliable sources have confirmed to us that Israeli pilots and troops are currently stationed with the troops that arrived in Saudi Arabia from the United States and other countries.

A military spokesman for the Armed Forces General Command said on Wednesday [8 August] that among the information made available to us by God and the good people is that Israel has painted its aircraft with U.S. markings, in full coordination with the United States, and that some of the Zionist entity's pilots who will take part in hostile missions have been provided with U.S. identity cards and names to forestall direct Iraqi reaction against Israel and to prevent the disclosure of the shuffled cards and common objectives.

Saudi Arabia Reportedly Closes Air Route

JN1008200490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Amman, 10 Aug (INA)—INA has learned that Saudi Arabia has closed off the Turayf-'Ar'ar-Rafha air route as of 0350 today, Amman local time.

This move comes because of U.S. military action in the region so that the air route can be used by the Zionist planes against Iraq.

'Source' Denies Report on Saudis Firing at Planes

JN1108175990 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1749 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA)—An official source has denied a report carried by AFP this evening that Saudi antiaircraft artillery fired this afternoon, Saturday, on two Iraqi reconnaissance planes overflying Saudi territory.

The spokesman added that this news report is baseless and a mere falsehood and fabrication propagated by Western sources whose identity and intentions are well known.

The spokesman said that none of our aircraft conducted any such sorties over Saudi territory, asserting that these news reports are some sort of prattle and buffoonery propagated by these suspect quarters that are seeking to undermine great Iraq or to attack it.

The source warned that Iraq's capabilities are too great to be distracted by such false and groundless news reports whose propagators are well known to us.

Yemenis in Saudi Arabia Told To Attack U.S Targets

JN1108113390 Baghdad INA in English 0915 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, Aug. 11, INA—Tens of thousands of Arabs have volunteered to fight for Iraq against the United States if war erupts in the Gulf.

Reports from Amman, Jordan, on Friday said more than 40,000 Jordanians have so far volunteered to join in defence of Iraq against potential U.S. aggression.

The volunteers have registered with a popular committee to defend the Arab nation set up on August 2.

REUTERS quoted Ahmed al-Yamani, a volunteer, as saying he wanted to defend Iraq because President Saddam Husayn was freeing the Arab people from subordination to America and the West.

Al-Yamani, a 40-year-old businessman, told REUTERS "Saddam Husayn fulfils the ambitions of the Arab people in achieving unity among Arab countries. He is a hero".

Committee President Ahmad al-Jindawi told REUTERS the volunteers included 2,000 Yemenis living in Saudi Arabia, where U.S. troops have been stationed.

"We asked them (Yemenis) to work inside Saudi territory. We told them the Arab battle includes blowing up American targets in Saudi Arabia," he said.

The committee has been set up by Jordan's Professional Associations.

Taysir Humsi, head of the Pharmacists' Association and a committee member, said doctors, engineers, pharmacists, pilots, and students were among the volunteers. Many have had military training in the Jordanian Armed Forces.

"When we receive orders, we will send them to wherever they are needed for the battle, in Baghdad or Jordan. It is our duty to confront any American attack", he said. "Any attack on Baghdad is an attack against us."

Kuwaiti Resistance Said To Attack Iraqi Troops

NC1308103890 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] The Kuwaiti resistance has emphasized that it has launched blitzkrieg attacks against Iraqi troops in Kuwait. It urged Kuwaitis outside the country to return and join the resistance in order to defend Kuwait and liberate it from the invading Iraqi forces.

A group calling itself The Kuwaiti National Resistance Movement [harakat al-muqawamah al-wataniyah al-kuwaytiyah] has issued a statement saying that it is forcing Iraqi soldiers to remain inside their military barracks and that Iraqi soldiers do not dare to wander in the Kuwaiti cities and suburbs because they are afraid of attacks from resistance members.

A number of Kuwaiti citizens have asserted that Iraq's invasion of Kuwait is in conflict with all Islamic and Arab values and that it is a blatant violation of all international laws, charters, and norms. In interviews with Saudi television, Kuwaiti citizens have said that the Kuwaiti people do not acknowledge the consequences of the Iraqi invasion of their country. They stressed that the government of Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah is the legitimate government which the Kuwaiti people recognize.

Iraqi Commanders 'Disobeying' Orders of Saddam

JN1008220790 (Clandestine) Kuwait Radio in Arabic 2117 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Pro-Amir of Kuwait Radio]

[Text] News from Baghdad says that there is a large-scale rebellion among Armed Forces personnel in Iraq. Iraqi military commanders are disobeying the orders of the tyrant Saddam Husayn that they should head for Kuwait. Military units under Staff Brigadier General Walid Ibrahim Sulayman have refused to obey the orders of the higher military command in Baghdad to leave for the south in order to join the Iraqi forces in Kuwait and participate in the crimes that this tyrant Saddam is committing against the Kuwaiti people and the Arab nation as a whole.

Agencies say Staff Brig. Gen. Walid Ibrahim, who commands the 506th Brigade and other forces, refused to issue orders to his units to join the Iraqi forces in Kuwait.

Ambassador Says British, French Not Hostages

AU1008141790 Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Paris, Aug 10 (AFP)—Iraq's ambassador to France Friday denied that British and French nationals in his country were "hostages" or "prisoners," after Iraq sealed its borders on Thursday. The ambassador, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Hashimi, told the French television channel La Cinq that the country's air and land borders were sealed "because of the situation" and would remain so "for as long as that situation lasts."

French President Francois Mitterrand on Thursday expressed concern about the fate of the 420 French nationals in Iraq and Kuwait, annexed by Baghdad on Wednesday. He said the French citizens there were virtual prisoners.

Britain has a total 2,000 nationals in Iraq and 3,000 in Kuwait) [no opening parenthesis as received].

Referring to Iraq's demand that foreign embassies in Kuwait should be closed, the ambassador said that there was "no longer any state of Kuwait" and that the decision was "final." "What is the point of ambassadors in a non-country," he said.

He also complained that Iraq had had no chance to explain its August 2 invasion of Kuwait before the United Nations Security Council voted sanctions last Monday in what he said was "the most rapid" resolution in U.N. history.

Arabs and Foreigners in Kuwait Allowed To Leave

JN1208174790 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1725 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] An authoritative spokesman for the President's Office has stated the following: The competent authorities have been instructed to exert efforts to facilitate the travel of Arabs and foreign residents, if desired, in the cities of Kuwait, al-Jahra', Al-Nida', and other cities of southern Iraq. The competent authorities will safeguard their rights.

INA Says KUNA Canceled Since Unification

JN1008195490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1858 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Aug (INA)—INA announced today that the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY [KUNA] has been canceled and that all its offices abroad no longer have any official or press tasks, regardless of the nature of these tasks.

In a circular distributed to all managers and editors of friendly and brotherly news agencies, INA has pointed out that as of the declaration of the complete merger unity on 8 August 1990, the tasks carried out by the offices and correspondents are no longer valid and are null and void.

The following is the text of the circular:

Colleagues, managers, and chief editors of Arab and friendly news agencies around the world, our best greetings to you and to all of our dear colleagues.

Following the establishment of the complete merger unity between Iraq and Kuwait on 8 August 1990, we are pleased to tell you that KUNA has been canceled and that all its offices abroad have no longer any official or press tasks, regardless of the nature of these tasks.

According to the aforesaid, INA would like to inform you that, as of the declaration of the complete merger unity on 8 August 1990, the tasks and missions undertaken by these offices or their correspondents are no longer valid and are considered null and void.

We would like to take this opportunity to express to you our great appreciation for the existing cooperation between us. We wish you success.

Islamic Group Asks Saddam To Heed Reason

LD1108190490 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1625 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 11 Aug (SPA)—Baghdad's International Popular Islamic Conference Executive Council has urged Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to allow reason to prevail and not to endanger human lives in resolving all difference with others. The Council also called in the message sent by its chairman, Mahmud Ma'ruf al-Duwaylibi, to the Iraqi president today, to comply with the ICO and the Arab League call to find an honorable solution to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

The following is the message's text:

His Excellency President of the Iraqi Republic Mr. Saddam Husayn,

In my capacity as chairman of the International Popular Islamic Conference Executive Council in Baghdad, the council which has pledged to defend Iraq, as you are aware:

Following our contacts with a number of our council's members, whom we could reach in these critical hours on this issue which harms our Islamic world and its higher ideals, as cited in the holy Koran, I thought I should appeal to your excellency in the name of Allah, his prophet, and the Arab kinship, to respond positively to the call of your brothers at the Cairo summit conference for dialogue in everything about which your may differ, and in accordance with the Almighty saying: "If you should quarrel on anything, refer to God and the messenger; if you believe in God and the Last Day, that is better and fairer in the issue." "And obey God, and his messenger, and do not quarrel together, so that you lose hearts and your power depart; and be patient; surely God is with the patient."

You will thus set a noble Islamic example in resolving conflicts by responding to your brothers' call in the ICO and the Arab League Council, of which your are a member, in order to find an honorable solution for all. Such a solution would become a noble Arab and Islamic solution by the international institutions, and would give victory to the language of reason and people's peace in any dispute between human beings in these times which witness the disappearance of borders, and during which all mankind has become one family working for peace, and dreaming of a world system to coexist. We Muslims are supposed to be the first to achieve these noble human principles in conformity to God's words. [passage omitted: Koranic verse]

[Signed] Muhamadd Ma'ruf al-Dawalibi,

Chairman of the Islamic Executive Council in Baghdad.

Crowd Demonstrates Against Saudi Arabia, Egypt

JN1108165290 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] The Baghdad masses today staged tumultuous demonstrations heading toward the Saudi and Egyptian embassies and chanted death to the enemies of Iraq and the Arab nation, be they imperialists, Americans, usurping Zionists, or hireling agents.

In their high-sounding chants, the demonstrators expressed their indignation and sweeping anger at the Egyptian and Saudi regimes, which are conspiring against the Arab nation and seeking to desecrate Arab lands by bringing in foreign troops. The masses also chanted slogans beseeching God to protect the life of the inspired leader Saddam Husayn, who is confronting the enemies of Iraq and the Arab nation and leading them to heights of glory, pride, and victory.

Thousands of demonstrators, who came from various areas in Baghdad encircled the premises of the Saudi and Egyptian embassies raising protest slogans against Saudi and Egyptian policies—which are hostile to Iraq, to the hopes and aspirations of the proud Iraqi people, and also to the objectives and aspirations of the Arab nation—they are policies that implement the U.S. imperialist-Zionist schemes.

In their chants, the masses condemned the suspect imperialist-Zionist alliance that caused the loss of Palestine and the displacement of its rightful owners, the Palestinian people. The masses held up portraits of His Excellency President leader Saddam Husayn and placards expressing the Iraqis' support for their historic and victorious leadership and blessing the victorious Iraqi swords that hastened to rescue the free revolutionaries of Kuwait. The demonstrators paid tribute to the noble and honorable positions taken by the Arab forces, parties, organizations, and associations as well as the Arab and Islamic masses for their support and backing of the forces of right, justice, faith, and unity against the forces of evil, deception, colonialism, Zionism, reaction, and agentry.

Thousands of Iraqis and Arabs expressed their dissatisfaction with the measures taken by the Saudi regime to allow foreign troops to desecrate pure Arab lands that include the tomb of the greatest prophet, may God's peace and blessings be upon him, and holy Al-Ka'bah. The masses also expressed their condemnation of and indignation at the Egyptian ruler's treasonous position as well as his alliance with the Arab nation's enemies, the imperialists and Zionists, in a bid to undermine Iraq and the Arab nation and their security and the future of coming generations.

Representatives of the enraged Baghdad masses handed a protest memo to the second secretary at the Saudi embassy and a similar memo to the Egyptian ambassador in Baghdad strongly condemning the Saudi and

Egyptian regimes' shameful positions that publicly tramples all pan-Arab principles and relations and strikes at Arab and Islamic sentiments. The memos also strongly denounced the Saudi and Egyptian rulers' positions and their bringing in of U.S. and Zionist troops to the land of the two holy shrines. They also assailed the permission given to these troops to pass through Egyptian waters within the context of the heated conspiracy against proud and steadfast Iraq.

Moreover, the two memos said that this hostile behavior will be entombed at the hands of the zealous Iraqis who enjoy the support and backing of the Arab nation's masses from the ocean to the Gulf under the leadership of the unique leader Saddam Husayn.

In a related development, Palestinian masses residing in Iraq demonstrated in front of the Saudi and Egyptian embassies in Baghdad condemning the positions of the treasonous Saudi and Egyptian rulers toward Iraq and their support for foreign powers, making it easier for those powers to commit an aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation.

The Palestinian demonstrators hailed the pan-Arab positions taken by His Excellency President Saddam Husayn to defend Arab lands. They chanted death to the enemies of Iraq and the Arab nation, the inheritors of colonialist doctrine and protectors of Zionism who are protecting their thrones with the bayonets of foreign troops.

The Palestinian masses handed protest memos to the two [Saudi and Egyptian] embassies. The memos are signed by 10 Palestinian associations: women's, student, engineers, writers, journalists, jurists, workers, and teachers' associations, and Palestinian popular associations.

The two memos stated that bringing U.S. and Zionist troops into Saudi Arabian lands under flimsy excuses and evasive justifications is an attempt to strike against the legitimate aspirations of the Arab nation. The two memos said that Iraq's restoration of its rights is justified by historical facts that state that Kuwait, the branch, was—historically speaking—part of Iraq. The memos added that this move was also prompted by self-defense against the treasonous and conspiratorial role of the Croesus of Kuwait and his henchmen. This right is enshrined in all religions. The memos referred to the positions of some Arab regimes on pan-Arab issues, including the Croesus regime, which launched an economic war against Iraq, seized Iraqi lands, and used his wealth to serve world Zionism and U.S. imperialism.

Addressing the Saudi rulers, the memos said: He who really seeks to be a custodian of the two holy shrines must not forget holy Jerusalem. He must not allow the U.S. and Zionist troops to occupy the lands that 'Umar al-Faruq [third Arab caliph after the death of the prophet Muhammad] said that non-Muslims should not set foot on.

The two memos strongly condemned the Saudi and Egyptian rulers' positions hostile to Iraq and viewed these positions as effective steps to block efforts to liberate Palestine, to consecrate the occupation of the Al-Aqsa mosque, and to facilitate the fulfillment of Zionism's criminal ambitions in Arab lands.

The Palestinian demonstrators expressed their readiness to volunteer in defense of Iraq, to liberate Jerusalem, and to rid holy Mecca of the presence of foreign invaders. They said that the stones of Palestinians have become long-range stones that burn with their fire and faith the traitors and conspirators regardless of the citadels and bastions meant to protect them.

RCC Says Food Hoarders To Be Executed

JN1108172990 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1606 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, the Revolution Command Council [RCC] has issued the following decision:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Decision:

At this phase in which our people are fighting their sacred battle—the battle of all people—against the forces of evil and aggression that want to humiliate them; in order to foil the plots of the forces of imperialism and immorality, to keep our people honorable, and to thwart the economic blockade with God's help and victory; in order to provide enough foodstuffs to all citizens and to foil cheaters and greedy and selfish people; and in accordance with Article 42 of the Constitution, the RCC has decided the following:

1. Hoarding of foodstuffs for commercial reasons shall be considered a crime and an act of subversion that affects national and pan-Arab security.

2. Anyone who commits the crime mentioned above shall be executed and his movables and immovables shall be confiscated.

3.The party and mass organizations and the competent authorities are responsible for monitoring hoarders very closely.

4. Those who commit the aforementioned crime shall be brought before the Revolution's Court.

5. Any provision contrary to this decision is invalid.

6. This decision shall be published in the official gazette; it goes into effect as of the date of its issuance until further notice.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, RCC chairman.

Correction on Draft Constitution

WA1308155090

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Text of Draft Constitution Dated 7 Jul," published in the 10 August Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT:

Page 33, column one, paragraph four, only sentence, make read: ...leading the struggle that culminated in the success of their Revolution.... (supplying additional word "culminated") Page 45, column two, paragraph 17, only sentence, make read: ...Article 157: [new graf] The Shura Council and the National Assembly shall elect a speaker, a deputy speaker, and a secretary by secret ballot in their first session. [new graf] Article 158:...(supplying additional paragraph). Same page, column two, paragraph 18, second sentence, make read: ...council, or a request by 10 of its members, along.... (rewording)

Shamir, Foreign Ministry Reject Saddam Initiative

TA1308060090 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Aug 90 pp 1, 8

[Report by Eric Rozenman in Washington, Jon Immanuel, and Bill Hutman in Jerusalem, and news agencies]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] In a so-called 'initiative' announced on Baghdad radio and television earlier yesterday, Saddam tried to link Iraq's invasion of Kuwait with the Arab-Israeli dispute and the Syrian presence in Lebanon, calling as well for the lifting of UN sanctions and an immediate withdrawal of U.S. and other foreign forces from Saudi Arabia. "These should be replaced by Arab forces," he said.

Prime Minister Shamir's office issued a terse statement saying that Saddam was trying through various maneuvers to disperse the international force which is confronting him and to evade the economic sanctions which have been imposed against Iraq. "All his so-called initiative is nothing but cheap propaganda," said a high official in the Prime Minister's Office.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Yosi 'Amihud said of the proposals: "This is Saddam Husayn's propaganda ploy to divert world opinion from the main issue: A large country devouring a small neighbor, in naked unprovoked aggression. It has been typical of dictators throughout this century to equate acts of aggression against defenceless victims with self-defence against agressors." [passage omitted]

Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, increasingly isolated in the Arab world for supporting Iraq, welcomed Saddam's "initiative" linking compromise on Kuwait with an Israeli withdrawal from "occupied Arab lands," and said that it justified their support.

Faysal al-Husayni, a leading Palestinian activist, said: "On the first day of the events we said that we are against any occupation. We now believe Saddam Husayn has placed the issue in the right context. It is not about Kuwait or (Kuwaiti Emir Jabir) al-Sabah. People are now looking to him not just as a strongman using his army but as a politician using his strength in a positive way," al-Husayni said.

Sa'ib 'Urayqat, political science professor at al-Najah University in Nabulus said, "I think it will be very difficult for any Arab leader to reject this plan. Nobody can argue against it. It will certainly rally the people as a whole now."

Palestinian Moslem leaders in the territories called on all Arabs to send money and weapons to Iraq to fight the "United States conspiracy against Islam." [passage omitted]

Shamir Warns Husayn on Iraqi Presence in Jordan

TA1208082590 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 12 Aug 90 p 1

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has delivered a message to Jordan's King Husayn through an intermediary, in which he warns Husayn not to be tempted into opening his country before an Iraqi Army which would endanger Jordanian independence. The message further says that Israel has no intention of attacking Jordan or hurting it, and that its policy is to prevent attempts to change the status quo in its neighbor country, Jordan. By this Shamir recalled Israel's actions during the Black September days aimed at preventing a Syrian invasion of Jordan.

King Husayn did not respond to this message, but speaking at a news conference in Amman, he declared that Jordan will not allow a foreign army to enter it. [passage omitted]

Missile Test Completed as 'Response' to Iraq

TA0908134390 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1250 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Report by army affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe]

[Text] The first test of the first stage of the Arrow antimissile missile was completed a short while ago, or at 1540 [1240 GMT] to be more precise. This is an attempt to provide a response to the Iraqi threat, or in simpler terms, it offers an answer to the missiles that might be directed at Israel while they are still in mid-trajectory. Our correspondent Meron Tzur was in the vicinity of the launch site and adds that the missile was boosted on a short flame, trailing white smoke that traced its trajectory. The missile accelerated exceedingly fast, charting a track westward. It lifted at an extremely high rate of velocity in the direction of the sun and reached an elevation of many kilometers, disappearing quickly. As we said before, our correspondent Meron Tzur was close to the launch site, although, as always, this time too the press was barred from the site. Yet Tzur reports that the weather was fine.

There is no doubt that all the Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] top brass were present, as well as guests from the United States, which is partner to the project—the United States has thus far financed approximately 80 percent of the overhead. The defense minister; the chief of staff; David 'Ivri, the director general of the Defense Ministry; and probably also other senior defense establishment and IDF [Israel Defense Forces] officers were also present.

The Arrow antimissile missile is a joint U.S.-Israeli project, the Israeli response to Iraq's missile capability. The first test was carried out a short while ago. The departed missile was destroyed as part of the test.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens, who returned from the United States not long ago, announced that the United

States would continue to finance the second stage of the missile's development as well. The Iraqi invasion will undoubtedly speed up a congressional decision on financing.

Today, as we said, saw the first test and others are to follow. The engineering tests have been completed. Today's test checked whether all the systems are operating and tested the interaction between all the missile's systems. In other words, what was tested today was the launch.

The Arrow was first conceived of as part of the U.S. Star Wars project. The agreement on the execution of the initial development stage was signed in 1987, but additional development stages will continue until 1995. The defense establishment's financial share in the overall burden will depend on the U.S. Administration's resolutions on its share of the expenditure.

The defense minister regards the Arrow project as a primary component of his strategic concept. He believes that defense against ballistic missiles is an issue which should be the defense establishment's most important goal. The latest events in Kuwait only serve to highlight the urgency of this need. Therefore, the development of an active defense system capable of largely neutralizing the ballistic missile threat by shooting these missiles down in space should be carried out even if this is at the expense of IDF procurement of other weapon systems.

According to the plans, another two development stages for the Arrow are still in the works at an estimated cost of between $600 and $700 million. The missile is expected to become operational in five years at the earliest.

The technology involved in the development of the missile is advanced, sophisticated, revolutionary, and modern. According to foreign reports, the Arrow's development is very scrupulously scrutinized by a group of IAI engineers and technicians, placing them in the first line of world-class scientists.

The success of this stage is highly important insofar as the IDF's deterrent capability is concerned.

Defense Minister Arens Discusses Gulf Crisis

LE FIGARO Interview

PM1308084690 Paris LE FIGARO in French 9 Aug 90 p 6

[Interview with Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens by Stephane Marchand—date and place not given]

[Text] [Marchand] Faced with the Iraqi threat, Saudi Arabia has agreed to U.S. troops being based on its territory. Is this revolutionary?

[Arens] The Saudis think that they are not capable of resisting alone. They are right. Riyadh hopes that the American deployment will deter the Iraqis from attacking and, if it does not, will enable them to repel their attack.

[Marchand] If an Iraqi-U.S. war went badly for the United States, could Israel play a military role?

[Arens] Our strategic cooperation agreement with the United States only makes provision for simultaneous engagement if the security of the two parties is threatened. It is therefore very unlikely. Ours is a small country which must think primarily of its own interests. We will only intervene if there is a clear threat to our security. Prompt action must be taken to halt Saddam Husayn's plans. But he must realize if he attacks us that Israel is not Kuwait or even Saudi Arabia.

[Marchand] Is this U.S. expedition big enough to achieve its avowed objectives?

[Arens] We do not yet have a complete picture of the U.S. forces and the foreign troops which might join them. Of course, they will be facing a powerful army and Saddam Husayn has only deployed a small portion of his forces in Kuwait. The fact remains that the Americans have clear superiority over the Iraqis in a whole range of weapon systems, primarily aviation.

Unfortunately, Iraq has a large number of French planes, which are the best it has and I presume that many people in Paris regret having sold those planes and the corresponding missiles to the Iraqis. Saddam Husayn has Mirage planes, Gazelle helicopters, and Exocet air-to-sea missiles which are the cream of his equipment. The Iraqi army is now bigger than the French army. Its air force is bigger than yours. In addition, his conventional and nonconventional capabilities have been supplied to him by Europe. It was France which supplied Baghdad with its first nuclear reactor. And I know that France continued to give him aid after he used chemical weapons against the Iranians.

[Marchand] Is Israel in a favorable position to make these criticisms? It has often supplied and continues to supply material and military aid to regimes which do not have much to recommend them.

[Arens] I think that we at least do not sell arms to countries likely to use them against us or against our allies. In the Gulf, France is likely to have to face its own weapons which could also endanger Israel which is a friend of France, isn't it?

[Marchand] You state that the entry of Iraqi troops into Jordan would lead to an Israeli response. Where exactly do you place the "red line"?

[Arens] It is better not to state that specifically.

[Marchand] Have you been surprised by King Husayn's attitude since the invasion of Kuwait?

[Arens] There is very close cooperation between Jordan and Iraq. The civilized world as a whole is mobilizing against the threat represented by Saddam Husayn. Iraq has just committed an act unprecedented since World War II: invading a country and destroying it. We must go back to the thirties in Europe to find a similar approach. It is

fortunate that few heads of state support him and we are worried to note that King Husayn is one of those who do.

[Marchand] This is the first time that an Arab country has attacked an Arab country since Israel was founded. Are we going to enter a period in which the Israeli-Arab conflict ceases to be the main source of tension in the Middle East?

[Arens] I do not think that the Israeli-Arab rivalry can become a secondary conflict because it is very deeply rooted and virtually insoluble. But it is true that there is a degree of polarization after Iraq's very radical actions. Some Arab countries are adopting much more moderate positions and we can hope that they will also choose an open attitude toward the Israeli-Arab conflict.

[Marchand] If we divide the Arab world into a peace camp headed by Egypt and a war camp headed by Iraq, Syria has just joined the former. Is it not time that Israel made a gesture toward Damascus?

[Arens] This is only speculation but, since the Syrians normalized their relations with Egypt, there has perhaps been a glimmer of hope. When Egypt signed the Camp David agreement, Damascus swore that it would never restore relations with Cairo. So, if Egypt succeeds in pushing it in that direction, why should Syria not start negotiations with us? But we must not forget that the opposite hypothetical case is possible—Syria, in the new regional context, would succeed in removing Egypt from the peace process.

[Marchand] If you negotiate with the Syrians one day, they will demand the restoration of the Golan Heights. However, your prime minister has just said that Israel will remain there permanently. Is that resasonable?

[Arens] The prime minister wanted to show that the Arab states cannot wage a war on Israel, lose it, lose territory, and regain it a few years later. That would amount to inciting the other Arab countries to attack us. Having said that, if the Syrians agree to enter into negotiations without preconditions and want to discuss the Golan Heights, we will respond, although that does not mean we will restore that territory.

WOCHENPRESSE Interview

AU1008111590 Vienna WOCHENPRESSE in German 10 Aug 90 p 23

[Interview with Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens by unidentified reporter; place and date not given: "Saddam Is A Little Hitler"]

[Text] [WOCHENPRESSE] Has Iraq's attack on Kuwait increased the threat to Israel?

[Arens] I do not think that we will be Saddam's next strategic target. However, I am sure that Saddam will not be satisfied with conquering Kuwait, just as he was not satisfied with defeating Iran. He is now looking for new targets. He has a large Army and an even larger appetite. However, he knows that Israel is not Kuwait or Saudi Arabia. I trust in our ability to defeat Saddam were he to start a war with us. He is aware that we are not a pleasant customer to deal with.

[WOCHENPRESSE] Saddam has often been compared with Hitler, who was not satisfied with the Sudetenland, his "last territorial demand," but intended to subjugate all of Europe....

[Arens] Of course, all those who knew Hitler remember these things. Saddam's recklessness and his readiness to go to war to achieve political goals remind us of Hitler. He also continuously uses the same lies. He said (in 1980) that he had been attacked by Iran, and he claims now that he was invited in by the Kuwaitis. That reminds us of the formulations Hitler used. Let us say he is a little Hitler; the dimension is, of course, not the same. However, there is no doubt that he is a dangerous man who not only threatens peace in the region, but even threatens international peace.

[WOCHENPRESSE] Do you think that Saddam will continue in this way and attack other countries?

[Arens] I am thinking of the challenge to the whole world. It must speak in one voice, and must make it clear to Saddam that he will not be allowed to start another aggression.

[WOCHENPRESSE] Was Israel's intelligence service surprised by the invasion of Kuwait?

[Arens] I can only speak for myself, and I was not surprised. Of course, I did not know the date; however, I warned about the growing danger of war in the Gulf two weeks ago. I do not think you had to be a prophet for that. However, there was no surprise for Israel and its defense.

[WOCHENPRESSE] Nevertheless, the United States was surprised, and very much so. It had military units in the region but did not believe that there would be an Iraqi attack.....

[Arens] I think that was wishful thinking on the part of the Americans. They refused to see the ugly truth, or recognize Saddam as the man he is—despite the known facts. However, I must admit that it is very difficult to assess Saddam's intentions solely on the basis of intelligence information or satellite observations. For Iraq to go to war is Saddam Husayn's decision alone.

[WOCHENPRESSE] So the Americans assessed the situation incorrectly?

[Arens] The Americans will have to live with that. Of course, other countries are easier to predict because they have to observe a constitutional procedure. They have to consider their parliament, the media, and the possibility of indiscretions. All that does not exist in Iraq. A man says: "Go!" and they go.

[WOCHENPRESSE] The United States has frozen Iraqi assets, and the Soviets have discontinued arms supplies to Baghdad. What measures is Israel considering?

[Arens] Regrettably, there are no Iraqi or Kuwaiti assets in Israel that we could confiscate. So there is nothing we can do along those lines.

[WOCHENPRESSE] Anyway, is the new threat serious?

[Arens] We have a great potential for deterrence, and we are able to defend our interests. Kuwait is 1,200 km away from Israel, and that is why there are no immediate geostrategic consequences. However, if the geostrategic situation were to change, by an Iraqi invasion of Jordan for instance, we would act.

[WOCHENPRESSE] In addition to the UN embargo, are there any other possibilities of efficient reaction? Are you considering military intervention?

[Arens] Iraq has been supported by other countries for years. Its best aircraft and its missiles were supplied by France. Foreign firms, scientists, and technicians help Saddam produce chemical weapons and possibly a nuclear potential. All this gives the West an instrument to politically and militarily pressure Iraq.

[WOCHENPRESSE] Does the invasion give Israel a temporary advantage?

[Arens] I do not think it does. We and all the others must pay a higher oil price now. That is no advantage, neither in the short nor the long run.

[WOCHENPRESSE] Has Israel offered the United States cooperation against Iraq, and have you met with U.S. military officials to discuss the invasion?

[Arens] We have not offered such cooperation, nor have we been asked to do so. As for the contacts, they take place almost daily. However, the invasion was mentioned just routinely.

[WOCHENPRESSE] Have the strategic relations between the United States and Israel changed as a result of the recent events?

[Arens] At a time when the United States is reducing its presence in Europe, the strategic relationship with Israel is becoming even more important—for us and for the United States.

Meets Other Foreign Reporters

TA1208175990 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens has reiterated that there is no Israeli involvement in the Gulf crisis, nor use of force by Israel. Speaking to foreign journalists in Tel Aviv, Arens said that Israel has never wanted to attack Iraq and does not wish to do so now.

In answer to a question on whether Israel was considering a preemptive strike against Iraq, the defense minister replied that it is not worth talking about at this moment.

Jerusalem TV Interview

TA1208192490 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens this evening asserted that so far Iraq has not increased the inventory of its forces along its border with Jordan. He added that, as far as is known, Iraq has no missiles bearing chemical warheads that could be launched toward Israel. Arens pointed out, however, that the Iraqis have planes which can be outfitted with chemical weapons. Defense Minister Arens was speaking in Tel Aviv at a meeting of the association of foreign correspondents in Israel. When the meeting was over, Arens spoke with our correspondent Hayim Plattner.

[Begin recording] [Arens] If Saddam Husayn uses his brain, and I think he has some intelligence; even though he has no scruples, he has a brain—then he will not touch us, because he should know—and I think he does indeed realize—just what he will be facing if he tries this. However, as this man has already been guilty of several miscalculations in the past, we cannot ignore the possibility that he will miscalculate again.

[Plattner] The question is whether the Iraqis today have missiles with chemical warheads that can reach Israel.

[Arens] Our estimation is that they do not have such missiles, but they do have planes. We believe that our Air Force will be able to take care of those planes.

[Plattner] Are you saying that there is no possibility that an Iraqi missile could land in Israel?

[Arens] I would not like to state this with certainty. Nothing is certain in the world we live in, but I would estimate the probability of such a thing happening as not likely.

[Plattner] Mr. Arens, would it not be a prescient move for the government to distribute gas masks now?

[Arens] We are taking all the necessary steps in order to guarantee the public's safety and wellbeing. There is no need for concern.

[Plattner] By the way, a report was published today saying that the Israeli Government has no intention of supplying the residents of the territories with gas masks.

[Arens] I am not responsible for this report. I, as defense minister, bear the responsibility for the safety of all the inhabitants of Israel, and the residents of the territories which are under Israeli control.

[Plattner] In other words, you do not feel that the government is acting complacently, but is rather taking all needed steps to prevent any harm coming to the civilian rear in Israel?

[Arens] I think our behavior is the complete opposite of complacency. We once more have the opportunity to see just how good an army the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] is. I would say that the IDF is an excellent army, it is alert, and ready to meet any challenge.

[Plattner] To sum things up, Mr. Arens. You reiterated today that Israel would not attack Iraq. What would constitute the red line that would obligate Israel to react?

[Arens] Approximately 10 days ago in the Knesset, I stipulated that Israel would not accept the entry of Iraqi troops into Jordan. I think that Iraq got the message. [end recording]

Sharon Says U.S. Should Act Against Iraq 'Now'

TA1108111790 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1000 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Construction and Housing Minister Ari'el Sharon this morning discussed the crisis in the Persian Gulf and the steps Israel and the U.S. should take.

[Begin Sharon recording] If the U.S. wishes to act, it must act now. In my opinion a drawn out siege will slowly falter. If the United States is contemplating action, now is the time.

As for Israel, and for what Israel should do: First, we need to keep calm, behave quietly, keep a cool head, and act with self-restraint. We definitely need to analyze the current situation and any scenarios that may unfold and to prepare balanced decisions for every contingency. I think that today we can assess the various possible developments. [end recording]

Doubts Effectiveness of Blockade

TA1308053390 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon calls on Israelis not to panic in the face of the Iraqi threats. Nevertheless, Sharon says, these threats should be taken seriously. Talking to journalists at the end of a session of the Ministerial Committee on Aliyah Affairs, Sharon said he did not believe a blockade would make Saddam Husayn capitulate. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports:

[Begin recording] [Ben-Melekh] More than he fears an imminent attack on Israel with Iraqi missiles, Ari'el Sharon takes seriously the possibility of land activity by the Iraqi Army. In his opinion, those would require Israel to find appropriate answers.

[Sharon] Such a possibility should be taken very seriously. I do not think the first immediate danger is an attack with gas or other chemical weapons on Israel. I believe Iraq knows very well that Israel has the appropriate deterrent response to such an attack. I do not think this would be the first thing they would try to do but, indeed, they could do other things. These might put us in difficult situations which may force us to make a decision. Such situations would be the massing of troops on the Iraqi-Jordanian border, an attack with surface-to-surface or surface-to-air missiles, the operation of airfields near the border—although they could also reach us from airfields deep in Iraqi territory—and what would be a situation even less tolerable to Israel, of course, the deployment of Iraqi troops in Jordan. All these situations would call for a response, and it is clear to me that each of these scenarios should be analyzed and the appropriate responses should be prepared. I am confident that the General Staff is preparing responses to the various situations.

[Ben-Melekh] Referring to Saddam Husayn's so-called compromise proposal of last night, Minister Sharon said that there is only one solution: a speedy withdrawal from Kuwait. Minister Sharon fears that the U.S. actions, mainly the naval blockade, will not attain their goal. Sharon describes a rather pessimistic scenario.

[Sharon] I am not totally convinced that the blockade and the economic boycott on Iraq can provide a full response. It is no simple matter, as we are talking about a country where the standards of living are low and the people can make do with the bare minimum. It is an absolutely totalitarian regime, so there is no chance that the citizens might freely voice their bitterness and opinions. This is one of the strictest dictatorships currently in existence. After some time they will probably start showing pictures of hungry children and famished women. It is hard to keep soldiers, all the more so the partners of the Americans, in desert conditions. Calls will increase to go back home for the Christian holidays, or other similar demands in the event of elections. The partners may also grow tired. Therefore, I do not think that such a blockade can solve the problem.

[Ben-Melekh] To us Israelis, Minister Sharon advises not to panic or get scared but to display the utmost alertness and take all the proper preparations. [end recording]

Pazner Terms Saddam Announcement 'Propaganda'

TA1208171990 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Excerpts] Tonight Saddam Husayn has posed several demands in the framework of what he termed the initiative for the settlement of the conflict. [passage omitted]

In reaction to Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn's announcement, the prime minister's media adviser Avi Pazner said that these pronouncements are cheap propaganda. Saddam Husayn is resorting to maneuvers so as to disengage himself from the multinational army besieging him, and to elude the results of the economic blockade.

Meridor Views Israeli Involvement in Gulf Crisis

TA1308065290 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0500 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Telephone interview with Justice Minister Dan Meridor by Menahem Friedman and Goni Mardor—live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Friedman] You suggest that there are other ways to solve the Gulf crisis in the event that diplomatic measures fail. Are you talking about some military strike initiated by the West and the world at large, which is currently united against Saddam Husayn?

[Meridor] I am not talking about military, diplomatic, or economic strikes. I just propose that we all bear in mind that this is only the beginning of the struggle which the West should conduct as it sees fit in order to get results. When I say results I mean that it is inconceivable that such a serious act of aggression as committed by Saddam Husayn in disregard of all international norms should end with him retaining all or half the object of his lust.

[Mardor] You say that at this point Israel is following events from the sidelines, but in a different way each time, Saddam Husayn has been trying to involve Israel in the serious conflict in the Gulf. How long can Israel remain an onlooker?

[Meridor] Israel is not only looking on but also carefully following events in every way so it can ascertain all the necessary facts in order to protect itself. We are not involved in the Iraqi-Kuwaiti crisis and in the pan-Arab conflict, but we live in this region and threats are directed against us. We know who Saddam Husayn is and what his goals are, and we hear his statements that we do not take lightly—but I suggest that we should not panic. We have the ability and power, they know what we have, and I believe they know it would not be worth their while to mess with us. We must protect ourselves; this issue is being discussed by the defense establishment and the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs. I suppose we are doing everything possible and necessary to deter anybody trying to harm us without getting involved in a conflict in which we have no part.

[Friedman] Having said that, why should Israel not help or join the international effort, encompassing both East and West, and contribute its share by preventing the shipment of strategic equipment to Iraq through the port of al-'Aqabah which, as is known, is located under our very nose?

[Meridor] The campaign is being directed by the United States which seeks the help of those it deems fit. Also, the fact that Jordan is in the situation it is and that King Husayn's statements differ from those of most Arab leaders is a point worth mentioning. I would suggest that we should not stick our noses into a conflict—which is no business of ours—unless we are asked to do so. [passage omitted]

Territories, Jerusalem Display Support for Saddam

TA1108175390 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] In the administered territories, a growing support for Iraqi President Saddam Husayn is revealing itself. A Voice of Israel reporter says there were several marches in the territories today in support of Saddam Husayn. Witnesses in Gaza City said about 200 demonstrators burned tires and threw stones at Israeli soldiers.

In a number of places in the Gaza Strip, pictures of Saddam Husayn were displayed. In Nabulus, about 100 marchers shouted slogans in support of Iraq and denounced the United States and Saudi Arabia.

In East Jerusalem, the head of the Islamic Council and the mufti of Jerusalem have sent a letter to the Iraqi president, calling on him to oust the American Army and, in its words, purify the land of Islam from non-believers.

On the other hand, a Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] leaflet distributed in the Gaza Strip today comes out against Saddam Husayn and demands that he withdraw his troops from Kuwait.

Calls of Support Continue

TA1208112990 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] In the territories, calls continued in support of Saddam Husayn and denouncing Saudi Arabia and the United States. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that organizations and public figures in the Gaza Strip published a statement sharply criticizing Saudi Arabia for permitting the deployment of U.S. troops on its territory. They called the Saudi regime traitors and urged the Arab League to set the ground on fire under the invaders.

In Hebron, there were also processions and Saddam Husayn's picture was hung in several villages next to that of Yasir 'Arafat. In Tulkarm, Hamas, the Islamic Resistance Movement made clear that it supports Iraq and called for a negotiated solution to the crisis.

Residents of Judaea and Samaria have begun to name their sons Saddam, the East Jerusalem newspaper AL-SHA'B reported.

King Says 'No Real Arab' Approves U.S. Entry

NC1208162990 Paris AFP in English 1549 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Amman, Aug 12 (AFP)—King Husayn of Jordan said here Sunday the U.S. deployment of troops in the Gulf was unacceptable to Arabs because it went against the principles of Arabism and Islam, government officials said.

King Husayn made the comments to government deputies and senators during a closed-door meeting at the Royal Palace to review "developments in the Gulf crisis," officials present at the meeting said, declining to be identified.

The Jordanian monarch said no "real Arab can approve the entry of American forces on Arab soil because this goes against Arabism and Islam," the officials said.

He said the emergency Arab summit in Cairo was a "great disappointment" and had not provided an in-depth study of both "the underlying and real causes" of the Gulf crisis, they said.

He also expressed regret that the Arab summit had "approved a foreign presence" in the Gulf.

King Husayn was one of five Arab League members who abstained from voting Friday in Cairo on a resolution that passed in a 12-to-three vote to send Arab forces to defend Saudi Arabia from an Iraqi threat following Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait.

Riot police were meanwhile deployed around the Egyptian Embassy in the Jordanian capital at the request of the embassy, which is normally guarded by one policeman.

The move comes after large demonstrations in Amman over the past three days by Muslim fundamentalists condemning Egyptian and Saudi leaders for allowing the presence of Western forces in the region.

Paper Analyzes Voting at Arab Summit in Cairo

JN1208144590 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 12 Aug 90 pp 1, 5

[By Lamis K. Andoni, staff reporter]

[Text] Amman—The results of the emergency Arab summit, which concluded in Cairo Friday, and the pattern of Arab voting on the resolutions adopted, have further emphasised political divisions among Arab countries which clearly emerged during the last Arab summit in Baghdad three months ago, according to Arab analysts.

But while a trend which aimed at undercutting the American influence in the region prevailed in the Baghdad summit, the opposite trend which favours closer ties with the U.S. emerged as the apparent winner in the Cairo summit, the analysts said.

The results of the summit, mainly the pledge by 12 Arab states to dispatch troops to Saudi Arabia to "defend it against Iraq," was also viewed as a blow to the Iraqi-led Arab strategy which aimed at preventing the area from "succumbing to complete American hegemony" following the Soviet pullout from Afghanistan.

The trend, which was led by Egypt and Saudi Arabia during the Baghdad summit, had then opposed steps directed at undermining the American influence in the region. The underlying argument behind the Saudi and Egyptian positions then, according to Arab officials, was that it "was not wise to intimidate the U.S. particularly as it has emerged as the sole superpower following the collapse of Socialist bloc."

But while the weight of Baghdad and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn—backed by popular pressures, particularly in the Israeli-occupied territories and other Arab countries, for taking a stronger position against the U.S. and Israel—greatly influenced the Baghdad summit resolutions, the essence of the new Arab position reflected the position of the host country of the latest summit, Egypt.

"The international condemnation of the Iraqi take-over of Kuwait and its official Arab isolation, gave the upper hand to the voices which were practically silenced during the Baghdad summit," an analyst said.

Observers also noted two other aspects of the one-day summit. First, that the voting pattern did not confirm to the pre-summit sub-regional alliances. Secondly, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad chose to rally behind the American-backed resolutions in an apparent attempt to down his arch-rival President Husayn.

Except for the members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)—which are united in their fear of Iraqi influence and their support for pro-American policies—the other two blocs, the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) and the Arab Maghreb Union did not conform to a unified position.

In fact members of the ACC and the Arab Maghreb Union came out divided and contradictory in their stands, which raised doubts about the future and the continuity of these groupings.

In the case of the ACC, Egypt voted in favour of dispatching Arab troops "to defend Saudi Arabia" and wholeheartedly endorsed the isolation of Iraq—a member of the same bloc—while the other two members Jordan and Yemen abstained.

The voting pattern of the third North African bloc was even more puzzling as Tunis did not attend, Libya voted against the resolutions, Morocco voted in favour while Algeria abstained.

This diversities in the positions of the two blocs gave rise to conclusions by Arab analysts that the idea of subregional groupings have been seriously undermined, if not dealt a death blow.

"Many had hoped that these sub-regional groupings would facilitate inter-Arab coordination but the Gulf crisis has reshuffled the cards and alliances," an Egyptian political scientist said.

But other Arab analysts pointed out that the lack of coherence among the members of the two sub-regional blocs, particularly the ACC, was already evident in the Baghdad summit.

"But the Cairo summit could prove to have buried the ACC, at least in its previous structure, especially as far as the hostility between Baghdad and Cairo is concerned," according to a Jordanian analyst.

Other Jordanian and Palestinian politicians expected a new bloc to emerge which would include all members of the ACC (Iraq, Jordan, Yemen) minus Egypt, which might be replaced by the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

"Despite the fact that Jordan and Yemen abstained while Iraq and the PLO opposed the summit resolutions they share very strong common interests in opposing American intervention in the region," a Jordanian political activist observed.

Other analysts argued, however, that such a bloc might not see the light of day, due to the various pressures that each party is facing—but that some form of coordination will come about.

The other feature of the results, and the voting pattern at the summit which raised many questions, was Damascus's implicit approval of the presence of American troops in Saudi Arabia.

The Syrian vote was received with dismay in Jordan, especially by leftist and pan-Arabist groups which had been appealing to al-Asad, almost on a daily basis, through telegrams and the Jordanian press, to join hands with Iraq against American intervention in the Gulf.

The Syrian position, in addition to the presence of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near and Middle Eastern Affairs John Kelly in Damascus yesterday, gave rise to strong speculation that Damascus might be trying to make a special arrangement with Washington to secure the return of the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights.

Although such speculation could be an oversimplistic explanation of the Syrian stance, the big question remains how the leaders who linked up behind the U.S. position could deal with an increasingly anti-American setiments in the region.

Israeli Planes Reportedly Violate Airspace

NC1008150390 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Sources close to the Jordanian delegation to the emergency Arab summit in Cairo have said that Israeli planes violated Jordanian airspace today. The sources believe that the violation was committed in collaboration with the U.S. forces which are present in Saudi Arabia.

U.S. Diplomats, Foreigners Arrive From Iraq

JN1108195490 Amman Jordan Television Network in English 1900 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Many Westerners crossed from Iraq into Jordan in the border post of al-Ruwayshid today. Eleven United States diplomats from Iraq and a 10-year-old American girl stranded in Kuwait following the Gulf crisis crossed into Jordan through the desert border of al-Ruwayshid. Another group of five West Germans arrived at the same time.

A third group of 23 Japanese tourists crossed from Iraq to Jordan. So far, more than 7,000 Arabs and other foreigners have arrived in Jordan from Iraq and Kuwait.

Crowds Gather at Mosque, Burn Foreign Flags

JN1108141590 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 11 Aug 90 p 3

[By Maryam Shahin, staff reporter]

[Text] Amman—Jordanians on Friday [10 August] continued to express anger over American and foreign intervention in the Middle East with thousands of people gathered at a local mosque, chanting anti-American slogans and burning U.S., British and Israeli flags amid calls for holy war against those who trespass on or attack Arab and Islamic lands.

Between eight and ten thousand people gathered in and around the University of Jordan Mosque after Friday prayers to take part in a political rally organised by the local leadership of the Muslim Brotherhood movement to condemn American and foreign intervention in the region. Although organised by the Brotherhood, people with different political persuasions and groups took part in the rally.

The Friday prayers were marked by political speeches condemning America, Zionism and those who promote their interests in the region. The banners outside the mosque condemned "the agents who have allowed America and the Zionists in the holy lands."

"Death to treacherous leaders," shouted the crowd, as one of the speakers asked from the podium: "Is America agoing to protect the holy shrines of Islam?"

Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman Khalifah, the leader of the Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan as well as two Brotherhood deputies Ahmad Qutaysh al-Azayidah and Muhammad Abu-Faris addressed the rally.

While the rally was held to condemn foreign intervention and "the agents of America and Zionism" in the area, some participants took the opportunity to voice support for Iraqi leader Saddam Husayn and his take-over of Kuwait.

Speakers addressing the rally were frequently interrupted by groups in the crowd that chanted pro-Saddam slogans and held up enlarged photographs of the Iraqi leader.

"May God be with Saddam," and "may God give Saddam strength," chanted the group.

They were quickly quieted down by Brotherhood and official security forces which attempted to keep the crowd orderly.

Public Security officials diverted traffic from the University of Jordan bridge in an apparent attempt to avoid further congestion along the University road which was lined with cars on both sides.

Brotherhood members and supporters were more opposed to the U.S. deployment of forces in Saudi Arabia than enthusiastic in their support for the Iraqi leader. "We are here to condemn foreign interference and intervention in internal Arab and Islamic affairs. We are not here to voice support for Saddam Husayn," said Yusuf al-Khasawinah, a Muslim Brotherhood deputy in Parliament who was attending the rally.

Although the Muslim Brotherhood has historically been very supportive of the Saudi Arabian government, al-Khasawinah and the Brotherhood members who held the podium were openly critical of the recent decision by the government in Riyadh to allow American troops to enter Saudi territory.

In an emotional speech which created an atmosphere of frenzy both inside and outside the mosque, Khalifah asked: "Is America interested in protecting the holy places of Islam or is it there (in Saudi Arabia) to protect its oil interests?"

The crowds answered by chanting: "Death to the traitors of Islam."

Al-Khasawinah, a deputy from Irbid, went as far as accusing the Saudi government of fearing an "uprising" from its own people."

"The Saudi royal family has allowed the American soldiers into the holiest land of Islam to protect itself from the will of its people and the Muslims in the world. They have realised that we all know now that they have sold Mecca and al-Madinah to the Americans and the Zionists," al-Khasawinah told the Jordan Times, as a crowd gathered to listen.

During their speeches Khalifah, al-Azayidah and Abu-Faris frequently spoke about past conflicts between the west and the Muslim world.

"Do you remember the pope who told the Europeans to put aside their differences to seek out the milk and honey in the Near East? Well today the West is here to seek our oil and suppress our people," Khalifah told the crowd.

During the rally marked Brotherhood youths stepped on and then burned the American, British and Israeli flags on the roof of the mosque.

As the Israeli flag burned enthusiasm heightened and the crowd began chanting in a frenzy "with our soul and blood we redeem you oh Saddam." Soon a larger crowd replaced the name "Saddam" with "Islam."

In another development, a public rally for supporting Iraq was held in Ma'an Friday. Several representatives of public sectors in Ma'an delivered speeches in which they expressed support for Iraq's leadership and people.

They expressed their rejection of any foreign intervention in Arab affairs. Speakers at the rally called the Arab leaders to contain the crisis and find the proper solution for it within the Arab Context.

Popular Uprising Denounces U.S. 'Intervention'

JN1208175490 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Ma'daba, 12 Aug (PETRA)—The popular committee for the support of Iraq in the Governorate of Ma'daba organized a popular march yesterday evening with all nationalist and popular forces taking part. They chanted prayers of long life for His Majesty King Husayn and praised his courageous backing of Arab rights. Marching through the streets of Ma'daba, the masses—estimated at 10,000—saluted President Saddam Husayn for his confrontation of the U.S. onslaught against the Arab and Islamic nation.

The demonstrators raised slogans denouncing the U.S. intervention in the Arab Gulf as an aggression against the Arab nation and its Islamic sanctities. They carried pictures of His Majesty King Husayn and President Saddam Husayn, and Jordanian and Iraqi flags.

At the end of the march, a speech rally was held in front of the Ma'daba branch of the professional associations complex with speakers praising his majesty's support for Arab rights and his rejection of foreign intervention.

The speakers stressed that the Arab peoples, who are now facing the threat of foreign aggression, are required to boldly and strongly counter the danger to the Arab future.

Meanwhile, the popular committee supporting the struggle of the Arab people in Iraq, in collaboration with the Mahis youths club and other official and popular activists, organized a speech rally in the town of Mahis yesterday evening. Speakers denounced the United States' hostility to the Arab nation. They expressed full support and backing for Iraq and said they were ready to provide all sorts of assistance to the fraternal Iraqi people.

They pointed out that the American excuse for intervention in the region—protection of the Arab Gulf states—is a cover to hurt the most sacred spot on earth and to control Arab oil and wealth.

The Al-Sarih sports club also organized a popular rally to express support for the fraternal Iraqi people. Deputies Shaykh 'Abd-al-Rahim al-'Ukur, Dr. Husni al-Shayyab, and Dr. Dhib Marji spoke at the rally.

They praised His Majesty King Husayn's pan-Arab position, expressed absolute support for his majesty and for his Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, and paid tribute to the steadfastness of fraternal Iraq.

Thousands Demonstrate in Support of Iraq

JN1308051990 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 13 Aug 90 pp 1,3

[By Maryam M. Shahin and P.V. Vivekanand]

[Text] Al-Mafraq—Thousands of Jordanians Sunday staged a demonstration in this northern town in support of the policies of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and condemning the U.S.-led Western troop deployment in Saudi Arabia.

The rally, attended by about 15,000 people, was the latest in a series of pro-Iraq demonstrations in Jordan after Iraqi forces took over Kuwait and Washington responded by landing troops in Saudi Arabia with the ostensible purpose of defending the kingdom.

The demonstrators chanted anti-American, anti-Saudi and anti-Egyptian slogans and pledged support for Iraq in its confrontation with the U.S.

Wielding Iraqi, Jordanian and Palestinian flags and hoisting postures [as published] of Saddam Husayn, the crowd listened to speeches which described the Iraqi position as a genuine reflection of pan-Arab nationalism.

Against cries of "We sacrifice our blood for you, Saddam," Al-Karak Deputy Muhammad Faris al-Tarawinah told the gathering that the Arab World should fight the United States. "The time for war has arrived," said al-Tarawinah, a member of the "Democratic Bloc" in the Lower House of Parliament. "Let's hit America, let's hit the reactionary American regime."

The popular Jordanian support for the Iraqi leader appeared to have spread so fast that the 15,000 people who attended Sunday's event went there at a "very short notice," according to organisers, who put the number of participants at a much higher figure.

The crowd burned American flags, shouted slogans, hosted banners and sang nationalist songs in enthusiasm rarely witnessed in recent years and further boosted by the presence of dozens of foreign television cameras and journalists.

The crowd gathered at a half-built football stadium in the town and pledged to "fight to save the Arab Nation against all imperialist-Zionist-colonialist plots against the Arabs" and to "burn the soil under the feet of any aggressor who dares to trespass Arab lands."

The "confrontation rally," organised by the newly-formed "Arab Nationalist Democratic Coalition," was also attended by a large number of members of the Muslim Brotherhood, an ideological foe of the mostly leftist democratic coalition.

The demonstrators, some of whom were taken by bus to al-Mafraq by the organisers and many travelling on their own, chanted slogans denouncing the Saudi and Egyptian leaderships, and describing His Majesty King Husayn and Saddam Husayn as the "heroes of the Arab world."

Among the slogans heard in the desert air were "Death to America and its agents," "Death to Britain" and "Death to Arab traitors."

The rally was also addressed by Dr Mamduh al-'Abbadi, head of the Professional Associations and spokesman for the Democratic Coalition and al-Mafraq Mayor 'Adli Shudayfat.

Following the speeches, men, women and children marched through the main road of al-Mafraq, which is home to about 25,000 people. Women by-standers yoddled and shouted encouraging slogans to the marchers, led by at least six members of the Lower House. The rally converged on a cemetery housing the tombs of Iraqi soldiers killed in the 1948 and 1967 Arab-Israeli wars, and leaders of the march laid wreaths there.

The general mood was summed up by a notable from the Bani-Hasan tribe in al-Zarqa'. "We want jusice for all," said Nasrallah Zayyud, sitting on the gallery of the stadium along with several other tribal notables wearing the traditional abaya. "It is not fair that all those shaykhs, be it King Fahd or Shaykh Jabir, control the oil wealth of the Arab Nation and deny an equal share to those Arabs who are starving."

Police, Demonstrators Clash

JN1308052490 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 13 Aug 90 p 3

[By Sirin Halasah, special to the JORDAN TIMES]

[Text] Amman—Clashes broke out between police forces and demonstrators on their way to a peaceful rally in al-Mafraq, Sunday afternoon in Amman.

According to eye witnesses' reports, about 200 demonstrators aboard three buses on their way to al-Mafraq, decided to change their route and pass in front of the Iraqi Embassy. Police forces were called on the scene and, according to eye witnesses, they stopped the demonstrators at the Third Circle preventing them from passing in front of the Egyptian and American embassies in that area.

Store owners around the Third Circle area said the demonstrators were chanting pro-Iraqi and anti-American slogans. The demonstrators briefly clashed with police forces and smashed the sirens on two police cars, eye witnesses said. One store owner said he saw a

policeman, draw his gun when the smashing of the cars started, but there was no reported damage to either the Egyptian or the American Embassies.

The demonstrators then boarded the buses and were escorted away from the area. Zahran Police Station, the closest police station to the area, declined to comment and the Public Security Department said it did not have any information about the situation.

Sanctions Compliance 'Will Devastate' Economy

JN1208143790 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 12 Aug 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Sanctions in Balance"]

[Text] Those who exert pressure on our country to comply with the sanctions imposed by the U.N. Security Council against Iraq do not realise what this means to Jordan, and whether the Jordanian economy can tolerate these self-destructing measures.

When the U.S. "convinced" Turkey to join the bond Turgut Ozal picked a piece of paper and calculated the economic losses to Turkey and found them to exceed $5 million a day or over $1.8 billion a year. Secretary Baker did not mention the obligation under international law, but simply undertook to compensate Turkey to the last penny.

When Ozal expressed doubts about possible difficulties in Congress, Baker assured him that it will not be American money.

Why did they not calculate the economic losses of Jordan before demanding compliance in a blockade against an Arab people who dared to challenge Zionism and imperialism?

America does not export more than eight per cent of its domestic product. It can boycott the whole world and withdraw from its export markets without losing more than eight per cent of its production. Jordan has a small and open economy. Its exports of goods and services reached JD 1,350 million in 1989 or 53 per cent of its domestic product. More than half the production capacity in Jordan is meant for export.

Leaving services aside, despite their crucial importance in Jordan's economic structure, we find that Iraq imported some JD 124 million worth of commodities, or 23.2 per cent of Jordan's total commodity exports. This ratio may increase up to 40 per cent if we exclude phosphate and potash. Blocking trade with Iraq will thus deny Jordan 40 per cent of its export markets of agricultural and light industries products. Such a step will break the back of the Jordanian economy, already suffering from high unemployment, heavy indebtedness and huge deficits in its balances.

Jordan also imported last year from Iraq JD 212.7 million worth of Iraqi products, which accounts for 17 per cent of Jordan's total imports including 90 per cent of its oil.

The imposition of sanctions by Jordan against Iraq, if it has to be executed, may not cause a major damage to the Iraqi economy or its military effort, but it will devastate the Jordanian economy and cause a loss in excess of half a billion dollars a year. It will also raise unemployment by a further 12.4 per centage points over the current rate of 16 per cent, and this is before adding the tens of thousands that are working in Kuwait and who may return to join the army of unemployed.

If the world cannot understand and appreciate the national considerations in Jordan's decision making perhaps it should understand and appreciate the economic considerations.

Ulterior Motive Seen in Saddam's Initiative

NC1308070390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] The crisis the Iraqi regime provoked with its occupation of Kuwait and the consequences as represented by a rush of foreign forces, led by U.S. forces, under the pretext of defending the Saudi regime—foreign media having meanwhile driven the Gulf rulers into a panic in fear of an Iraqi invasion—has reached a complicated stage after the leader of the Iraqi regime submitted an initiative in return for withdrawing from Kuwait.

The conditions in themselves are unassailable in view of the fact that the Arab countries have consistently demanded the withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from Arab territories. Nevertheless, political sources have described the initiative as righteousness intended for evil purposes [haqq yurad bihi batil]. The Iraqi regime's history is well-known for its hostility to all those who confronted the Zionist enemy, chiefly the Islamic Republic.

The sources add that Saddam al-Takriti is asking for the impossible at this particular stage in order to obtain the possible. It does not want more than to cover its deficit and halt the economic collapse which struck Iraq as a result of the wars which it waged on Iran.

Amal Leader on Western Deployment in Gulf

Calls for 'Suicide Operations'

NC1108164290 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1631 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Husayn al-Musawi, leader of the Islamic Amal Movement in Lebanon, has called on Muslims to fight the Western military deployment in the Gulf through suicide operations.

Al-Musawi expressed hope that the Western deployment will have no effect on the fate of the Western hostages in Lebanon.

Opposes Reprisals Against Hostages

NC1208053090 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0508 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Islamic Amal leader Husayn al-Musawi has announced that he opposes any reprisals against the hostages in Lebanon in reaction to what is happening in the Gulf. He told REUTER: We are certain that some British hostages will be released if Britain deports [ab'adat] the writer Salman Rushdie.

Al-Musawi said that, according to information he has, the 17 Shiite detainees in Kuwait are now in Baghdad.

Islamists Denounce U.S. Moves, Urge 'Holy War'

NC1108073590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Ayatollah Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has said that the emergency Arab summit was held at U.S. request in order to legitimize the U.S. invasion of the Gulf. His eminence said that if Kuwait's ruling family falls, America may have to reconsider its position regarding the fall of all the ruling families in the Gulf, who are no longer capable of protecting U.S. interests.

Meanwhile, the Islamic movements in Jordan have taken a stand on the U.S. deployment of troops to the Gulf, strongly criticizing Riyadh for allowing these forces to enter the land of Hijaz. Several religious edicts were issued to the effect that any Muslim who sides with the Westerners in their crusade to defile the Islamic holy places is to be considered an apostate.

In an unprededented step, the Mufti Office of the Palestinian Organization [not further specified] in Amman issued a statement today saying that if the West attacks Iraq, holy war will be mandatory for all Muslims. In that case, the statement said, a woman will be allowed to leave her home without her husband's permission and a son will be allowed to do so without his father's permission, according to the unanimous opinion of 'ulema.

In Jordan, Shaykh 'Abd-al-Rahman Khalifah said that he is opposed to the entry of U.S. forces in Hijaz, adding that what is going on now is a new Zionist war with the backing of imperial crusaders and the United States. Shaykh Khalifah said that the United States has become a new Israel.

Islamic groups have threatened to strike at the interests of Western countries and Saudi Arabia in the Arab world and elsewhere. A spokesman for the Islam of Revolution Organization [munazzamat islam al-thawrah] said: The world must take our threats seriously, for we have the means to carry them out. The spokesman said that the jihad forces are in a state of readiness and can deal blows to all those who conspire against the Islamic nation.

The Tunisian Islamic Movement has denounced the U.S. intervention in Hijaz and made a scathing attack on the Arab parties who take part in this plot. The movement called on all Arab and Islamic nations to mobilize and wage holy war against all forms of invasion and hegemony. The movement said that the American enemy will not stop its crimes against the Arabs and the Muslims. This enemy gives unconditional support to the Zionist enemy, engages in a military offensive, and exploits the Arab wealth, the movement noted.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command [PFLP-GC] said that only the Arab nation is entitled to tackle Arab differences. The PFLP-GC said that any foreign intervention is denounced and unacceptable, regardless of its circumstances and justifications. The PFLP-GC said that the U.S. move is preliminary to a military Zionist-U.S.-NATO aggression

that aims at consolidating the Zionist entity and imposing hegemony on the region.

In Sanaa, several thousand people demonstrated, chanting slogans against the United States and its Arab allies.

In Tunis, the government banned a demonstration called by all the Tunisian opposition movements to protest the deployment of U.S. forces in the Gulf.

Shiite Leader Calls for Release of 'Militants'

NC1308054090 Paris AFP in English 0004 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Ba'labakk, Lebanon Aug 13 (AFP)—Husayn Musawi, a Shiite leader believed to have close links with Lebanon's hostage-takers, on Sunday [12 August] challenged Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to release 17 members of a militant Shiite group jailed by Kuwaiti authorities.

"We ask Saddam Husayn to prove he is really in conflict with the United States and to free the mujahidin who are now in his hands," Mr. Musawi said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Mr. Musawi said the release of the 17 prisoners sentenced by Kuwait for bomb attacks in Kuwait City in December 1983 which included the U.S. Embassy, would "obviously have repercussions" on the fate of the 13 Western hostages still being held in Lebanon. Release of the 17 members of the Islamic Jihad group held in Kuwait has been one of the main demands of Lebanese hostage-takers.

But Mr. Musawi, who heads a Hizballah faction called Islamic Amal based in the central Lebanese town of Ba'labakk under Syrian control, said he doubted the Iraqi leader would "have the courage" to set free the 17. "Up until now, all his acts have served U.S. interests," Mr. Musawi said. "His invasion of Kuwait led to U.S. intervention in the Gulf."

The situation of the 17 prisoners (whose nationalities include Iraqi, Kuwaiti and Lebanese) following the Iraqi August 2 invasion of Kuwait is not known. The central prison where they were being held was reported empty by one newsman two days after the invasion.

Mr. Musawi strongly condemned the Iraqi president, saying Arab nations would suffer from the Iraqi takeover of Kuwait. "Now, Israel will be able to attack Lebanon or crush the Intifada (uprising in the occupied territories) with impunity," he said.

"It is the duty of Muslims to oppose the American invasion of the Gulf with all their might, but not under the orders of Saddam Husayn," he said.

Al-Hirawi, Al-Huss Return From Cairo 11 Aug

NC1108082090 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] President Ilyas al-Hirawi and Prime Minister Salim al-Huss returned to Beirut at dawn today after participating in the Cairo Arab emergency summit which was held to discuss the Gulf crisis.

Fadlallah Denounces U.S. 'Conspiracy'

LD1108091990 Tehran IRNA in English 0730 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Beirut, Aug 11, IRNA—All Arab Persian Gulf leaders are doomed to fall in pursuit of the new U.S. political plans, predicted a prominent Lebanese religious leader here Friday [10 August].

In his Friday prayers sermon Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah al-'Allamah referring to the U.S. military build-up in Saudi Arabia said that Washington is reviewing its plans for the region. The Shi'ite leader warned that international military presence in the Persian Gulf aims at establishing direct domination of imperialist powers on oil wells and strategic positions. The U.S. is making efforts, under an international cover up and through the Security Council, to attack the region in a bid to attain its ominous goals.

Shaykh Fadlallah added that the Friday Cairo Arab summit decisions will serve the U.S. interests. He also lashed out at those oil producing countries in the region which still export oil cheaper than the current prices in favor of the Western interests.

Another U.S. conspiracy in the Middle East, he told the congregation, is to create internal problems in Arab countries in order to halt settlement of the Palestinian issue and stop struggle of the Muslim combatants.

Meanwhile, many other Lebanese Muslim leaders and political parties have reacted to the recent developments in the Persian Gulf. Hizballah of Lebanon in a statement on Friday condemned presence of the U.S. military forces in the Persian Gulf region and the Iraqi seizure of Kuwait and warned Muslims of the consequeces. Also the association of the Lebanese Muslim Ulema called on Muslims to give top priority to their struggle against the world arrogance and Zionism and condemn the Iraqi military occupation of Kuwait and the presence of the U.S. and the NATO pact military forces in the region.

Efforts on Hostages' Release Follow Libyan Calls

NC1008134390 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] Three organizations issued statements in Beirut yesterday, saying that they will work for the release of Western hostages in Lebanon in response to the repeated calls by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. These organizations are the Revolutionary Lebanese Organization, the Struggling Ulema Organization, and the Islamic Jihad Organization.

Two Groups To Seek Hostages' Release

NC1108051990 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] Two unknown organizations yesterday declared that they are ready to seek the release of Western hostages detained in Lebanon in response to the efforts of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Two short typewritten statements in an envelope were handed over to a Western news agency in Beirut. They are signed by the Lebanese-Palestinian Islamic Youth Organization [munazzamat al-shabab al-islami al-lubnani al-falastani] and the Arab Anger Mountain [jabal al-ghadab al-'arabi]. Both organizations were unheard of until yesterday.

Further Reportage on Swiss Hostages' Release

Released Hostage Goes Home

NC0908134390 Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Text] Damascus, Aug 9 (AFP) - Emmanuel Christen, one of two Swiss relief workers held hostage in Lebanon and released Wednesday [8 August] after nearly a year in captivity, left here Thursday [9 August] for home, the Swiss embassy said. He was seen off by the Swiss charge d'affaires, Fritz Kuhni, and the head of the International Committee of the Red Cross director in Damascus, Ulrich Alain Lennartz.

"Physically, he's a little weak and pale, otherwise he's OK. Psychologically, he's well considering what he's been through," Mr. Kuhni said earlier.

The Organization of Palestinian Revolutionary Factions, the hitherto unknown group that claimed the kidnappings on Tuesday [7 August], said in a statement issued in Beirut that Mr. Christen had been released at 6:00 p.m. Beirut time (1500 GMT). Mr. Christen, 33, and Elio Erriquez, 24, orthopedic technicians for the ICRC, were kidnapped on October 6, 1989 near a Palestinian refugee camp in southern Lebanon. The statement on Wednesday did not mention Mr. Erriquez, but an ICRC official in Beirut said there were "positive signs" that he too may be released soon. Mr. Christen had been among 15 Westerners held hostage in Lebanon.

Second Release Coming 'Soon'

NC1108193890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] REUTER has cited Nasirite Popular Organization Chief Mustafa Sa'd as saying that Swiss hostage Elio Erriquez will be released soon. It should be recalled that Emmanuel Christen, one of the two Swiss hostages, was released on Wednesday [8 August].

Hostage Erriquez Said Released

NC1208215390 Paris AFP in English 2152 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Beirut, Aug 12 (AFP)—Swiss hostage Elio Erriquez has been released, four days after the freeing of a first Swiss, the kidnappers announced late Sunday without saying where the release took place.

In a communique hand-written in Arabic accompanied by a picture of Mr. Erriquez, a delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Organization of Palestinian Revolutionary Factions said it had acted "in response to the efforts of Presidents Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Libya."

On August 8 the organization had announced the freeing of the first Swiss hostage, Emmanuel Christen, who was taken to Damascus.

Further on Erriquez Release

NC1208223890 Paris AFP in English 2233 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Beirut, Aug 13 (AFP)—A second Swiss hostage, Elio Erriquez, has been released after spending more than 10 months in captivity, the kidnappers announced late Sunday without saying where the release took place.

In a communique hand-written in Arabic, received by a Western news agency in Syrian-controlled West Beirut, the Organization of Palestinian Revolutionary Factions which had claimed the kidnapping of Mr. Erriquez and his colleague Emmanuel Christen said it had taken "the initiative to wind up the affair of the Swiss hostages." Mr. Christen had been freed on Wednesday and turned up in Damascus.

The communique was accompanied by a picture of Mr. Erriquez, 24, a delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Wearing a undershirt, Mr. Erriquez looked haggard and had his head shaved.

According to the communique, the group acted "in response to the efforts of Presidents Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Libya." It "particularly thanks" Mustafa Sa'd, a top official in Sidon, south Lebanon, for his "effective role that ensured the success of this initiative." The two Swiss citizens were seized in Sidon on October 6 last year.

The kidnappers said they "have no ties with Fatah-Revolutionary Council [Fatah-RC] (of Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna]) or with any other Palestinian organization." Fatah-RC, who was accused of the kidnapping by the mainline Fatah group of PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat, has regularly denied any implication.

With the freeing of Mr. Erriquez, 13 Westerners remain hostage in Lebanon, including six Americans and three British citizens.

VOL Reports Release

NC1308044190 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0434 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] The release of the Swiss Red Cross delegate Elio Erriquez was announced in Beirut last night. A statement by the Palestinian Revolutionary Factions said that they had released Erriquez in response to the appeals of some Arab leaders, particularly the Syrian and Libyan presidents.

Syrian Command 'Unable To Confirm'

NC1308103690 Paris AFP in English 1031 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Beirut, Aug 13 (AFP)—A Palestinian group has announced the release of a Swiss hostage, but the Syrian military command in West Beirut was Monday unable to confirm the liberation of Elio Erriquez.

The Organization of Palestinian Revolutionary Factions, in an Arabic communique received Sunday [12 August] by a Western news agency in West Beirut, said it had taken "the initiative to wind up the affair of the Swiss hostages". The organization claimed responsibility for the abduction in southern Lebanon last October 6 of Mr. Erriquez, 24, and Emanuel Christen, 33, both Swiss nationals and representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Mr. Christen was released August 8 and eventually surfaced in Damascus.

The Syrian military command in West Beirut, where several other Western hostages have been freed, contacted authorities in Damascus, as well as ICRC officials here and Mustafa Sa'd, a senior Sunni Muslim figure in southern Lebanon, sources close to the Syrian Army said. But none of the contacts confirmed the release of Mr. Erriquez, they added.

Earlier in the day a spokesman for the ICRC likewise said he had no firm information on the reported release. [passage omitted]

ICRC Denies Receiving Erriquez

NC1308111790 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1108 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] The International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] has denied that it has received Swiss hostage Elio Erriquez. The Palestinian Revolutionary Factions yesterday announced it had released him, without saying when or where.

'Awn Reportedly To Recognize Government

NC1008145290 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 10 Aug 90

[Text] The Paris-based AL-DUWALIYAH magazine has reported that General Michel 'Awn will pay a visit to Damascus some time this month. The magazine says that while there he will announce his full recognition of Lebanese legitimacy and the al-Ta'if agreement.

Amal Group Attacks Israeli Position, Wounds Three

NC0908160790 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Aug 90

[Text] The Amal Movement said in a statement today that one of its units used automatic weapons and rockets to attack a position held by the Israeli enemy on the outskirts of the town of Shihin in the western sector of the south last night. In the ensuring 30-minute clash, three members of the force at the position were wounded.

The statement added that, immediately afterward, the occupation forces brought military reinforcements to the area and Israeli helicopters carried out an extensive combing operation in the neighboring valleys. The Israeli forces also used 120-mm guns to shell the outskirt of Zibqin and fired dozens of flares.

The statement reported that all members of the group returned safely to base.

'State of Siege' Reported in Southern Villages

NC1108080290 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 11 Aug 90

[Text] According to arrivals from the occupied security strip, the Zionist forces are imposing a virtual state of siege on the al-Tayyibah and Dayr Siryan villages near Marj 'Uyun, following the escalation of resistance operations against the Zionists and agents in the area. Zionist and Lahd officials imposed a curfew on the two villages from 1900 to 0600. The inhabitants were also asked to inform the joint Zionist-Lahd center in (Rub al-Thalathin) about any stranger who enters the town and about the movements of the resistance men. The Zionists and agents warned the inhabitants that if escalation of resistance operations continues arrests will be made in both villages and anyone who is proved to have links with the resistance men will be expelled.

Agent Ahmad 'Abd-al-Jalil is said to have raided the town of Kafr Kila with a force from the agents, searched various homes, and asked the inhabitants to place guards inside and outside the town to deter resistance operations.

Clashes Reported in Iqlim Al-Tuffah 12 Aug

NC1208061290 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Violent clashes occurred between Amal and Hizballah gunmen in Iqlim al-Tuffah last night. Fighting with heavy artillery, rockets, and machine guns took place mainly on the combat lines of Jarju', 'Arab Salim, 'Ayn Qana, Humin al-Fawqa, and Sarba.

Israelis Fly Over; Fighting Resumes

NC1208090490 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Israeli warplanes broke the sound barrier while flying over Lebanese territories at 1135 today.

Meanwhile the clashes between Amal and Hizballah which were resumed this morning are continuing on most combat lines in Iqlim al-Tuffah. The warring sides are exchanging artillery and rocket fire.